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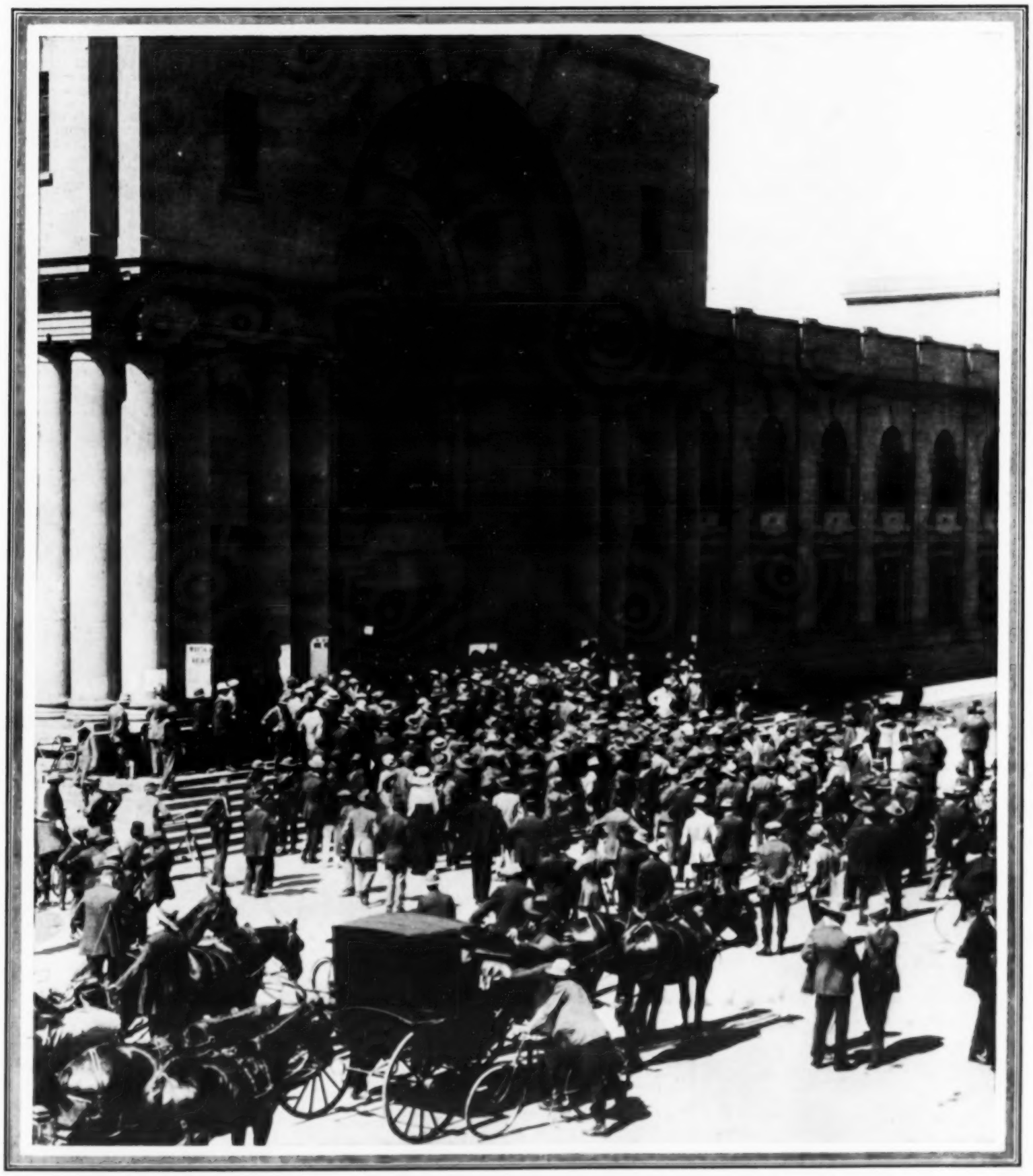

SEEKING LEAVE TO BE OUT OF DOORS BETWEEN EIGHT P.M. AND FIVE A.M. IN JOHANNESBURG DURING THE STRIKE: PEOPLE BESIEGING THE LAW COURTS FOR SPECIAL PERMITS AFTER THE DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

On Saturday, January 10, the Trades Federation of Johannesburg passed a resolution in favour of a general strike. On the 13th the workers in the Transvaal decided in favour of a general strike by a majority of over two-thirds. Martial Law was proclaimed at once, and Johannesburg became like a city under siege. There was a great rush to the Law Courts there for special permits to be out after 8 p.m.: the martial-law regulations were that in the Transvaal province and any other area proclaimed persons were not allowed to be out of doors between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. without a permit. The correspondent who sent us the photograph here given, writes: "Under martial law, the people besieged the permit offices in order to be within the law. The strikers, on seeing the steady stream, realised that they were up against a stiff proposition. The crowd waiting for permits never diminished from the opening of the offices until the closing of the same; notwithstanding the large staff employed."

PHOTOGRAPH BY WILKINSON.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"BROADWAY JONES," AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

IT was with a characteristically American mixture of farce and melodrama—the melodrama turning half on dollars, half on sentiment—that Mr. Seymour Hicks and Miss Ellaline Terriss made their *rentrée* to the legitimate stage last Tuesday before an audience of enthusiasts eager for their success and able to congratulate their favourites on what really looked like success. Mr. George M. Cohan's blend in "Broadway Jones" is very wild at times, very naïve at times, but it tells a story which moves—now with the most leisurely pace, now with lightning quickness, but always in a rather taking way; and it provides the two principals and several of their supporters with extremely effective parts. When we first meet "Broadway" Jones—nicknamed so because the reckless youth associates his ideas of seeing life and having a good time with Broadway—he is in a parlous state, and has prepared for himself a more parlous future. Up to the eyes in debt, he has come home intoxicated; he has come home also pledged to marry a skittish widow of fifty. He is marrying her for her fortune, and just in time there reaches him the news that he has himself succeeded to a fortune, but it is locked up in a chewing-gum business on which he cannot realise immediately. The friend who rescues him from his proposed marriage also prevents him from selling his birthright to a rival firm for a mess of pottage. Jones is spirited away to Jonesville, and there meets a business girl, the genius of the factory, whose pretty looks and eloquence put backbone into him, and turn the limp idler into a man of spirit and resource. Mr. Hicks is, of course, "Broadway," and his admirers will understand with what irresistible self-abandonment he feigns drunkenness, makes sham love, affects terror, nerves himself to face unpleasant interviews, and finally woos in real earnest. The mercurial comedian has got to slough a few tricks of over-acting which he has picked up in the halls; but no doubt his adaptability will help him soon to check these without subduing his high spirits. Miss Terriss has nothing to unlearn; as the capable and sweet-natured girl-clerk, Josie Richards, she is no less charming than in Criterion or Gaiety days. As Jones's friend Bob, Mr. Thomas Meighan combines an American accent with a pleasing air of virility; while Miss Elizabeth Watson's amorous dame of fifty is a study in burlesque that provokes constant laughter. Only less funny is Miss Zoe Gordon's girl with an awful laugh, and Mr. Harry Lauri's boy who tries to model himself on the examples of the great men of the world. The impression produced by all these performers resembles rather closely that left by a variety entertainment, but the play and its interpretation are none the worse for suggesting such a comparison.

"THE MUSIC CURE," AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

There are heaps of fun in the little skit of Mr. Bernard Shaw's which now shares the bill of the Little Theatre with Mr. Chesterton's "Magic." Rarely has "G. B. S." shown himself in such high spirits, or in a vein of such spontaneous humour, as in "The Music Cure." Why, he even parodies himself, ending his piece of nonsense with a tableau in which a shrinking and tearful man seeks escape from the cruelty of circumstances in the arms of a masterful and inspiriting woman. But there is much more than that in Mr. Shaw's joke, for Lord Reginald is an Under-Secretary of State who has dabbled in Marconis and has had to face an enquiry and a scolding from the Premier. So the play opens with an abundance of amusing satire at the expense of our politics and our politicians. Nor does the playwright's fooling stop here. For, with the entry of Strega Thundridge, a professional pianist with blue hair and any number of affectations, we have hits at the fashions of the hour in music. It is all a rush of wild burlesque, with a laugh in almost every sentence, and the interpretation it gets from Mr. William Armstrong and Miss Madge McIntosh is just of the right tempestuous kind.

THE WHITE CROSS SOCIETY'S BALL.

ON Tuesday, February 10, a grand Ball is to be given at the Princes' Galleries, Piccadilly, organised by the Austro-Hungarian Reserve Officers' Club in aid of the Imperial and Royal White Cross Society. The Society sends officers, military and naval, of any nation, recovering from wounds or sickness, to health resorts in Austria-Hungary. Last year's ball for the same object was a great success. Among those to be present on the 10th are the Duke and Duchess of Teck and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. Count Mensdorff, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and Countess Marie Trautmansdorff-Weinsberg are to act as host and hostess. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. W. von Ofenheim, 34, Bishopsgate, E.C., or Mr. H. Lustig, 62, London Wall, E.C.

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NASH (*continued*).

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ECONOMIC PRESERVATION OF BIRD-LIFE:

THE ARGUMENTS OF ITS SUPPORTERS.

(See Illustrations.)

THE question of the use of tropical birds for millinery purposes is very much to the fore—first, because there has been before Parliament a Government measure for the suppression of the trade in the British Isles; secondly, because a spirited effort is being made to substitute for prohibition in one European country a proper measure of regulation throughout Europe. The arguments on both sides may be summed up very briefly. The prohibitionists say, in effect: This traffic in wild birds is ugly and reprehensible; it leads to the destruction, sometimes under circumstances of revolting cruelty, of birds that are at best valuable and at worst harmless, or nearly harmless. The United States has abolished the trade; let England follow her example.

The advocates of Economic Preservation claim also to be bird-lovers, but they admit the right of man to take a moderate tribute of bird-life provided that no species required for trade is reduced to danger-point. They argue that many of the most powerful supporters of prohibition are men and women who, with the aid of their friends, kill in any given year for the mere satisfaction of a primitive instinct more birds than are killed for purely trade purposes throughout the world. They say: If it be wrong to take bird-life, why do you in England alone kill three million pheasants annually in cold blood? On the other hand, if it be permissible to kill birds, why should they not be killed in moderate quantities, and under properly regulated conditions, for personal adornment, which calls for the employment of tens of thousands of workers?

To this question the prohibitionist replies by changing the subject. He declares that birds are only valuable for commerce when they have assumed their nuptial plumes, and that they are killed at the season when this is worn. To this it has been truly replied that the commercial value of birds depends very little upon nuptial plumage, and that even in the case of the White Herons the amount of "ripe" plumage used is becoming less and less every year although the actual imports of "osprey" plumage are not diminishing. The reason given is that in all parts of the world where authority can be maintained, landowners protect the herons until the young are fledged and able to take care of themselves. At the same time all bird-lovers, whatever their views of protection, are agreed that every effort should be made to reduce to vanishing-point the killing of birds that have young to care for—the practice is detestable, and nothing can justify it for a moment. The supporters of Economic Preservation are of opinion that the whole question of the supply of birds for the millinery market should be made the object of a searching and impartial inquiry, and that wherever regulations are found necessary, they should be imposed upon the trade of Europe by consent. They point out, too, that Great Britain, although it is the chief depôt of the trade, and gives employment to many hundreds of workpeople, does not control it. The French trade is enormous, and Paris sets the fashion; the German and Austrian trade is considerable; and an Act of Prohibition by this country would leave the trade of the Continent absolutely unaffected, save so far as it was increased by what England lost. France, the chief centre of the European trade, has officially pronounced against prohibition.

The Committee for Economic Preservation, established in London a year ago, after a long period of preliminary spade-work, accepts the principle that trade is permissible just so long as it does not endanger any species, and does not involve cruelty that the suppression of trade would end. It seeks to unite for practical purposes those who are interested in the world's birds from any point of view, scientific, æsthetic, or commercial. Among other objects it seeks to obtain reliable evidence from all parts of the world about existing conditions of bird-life, and it proposes to suggest to those interested the best means to protect, maintain, and encourage the increase of all useful species so as to ensure a regular supply without endangering any. Questions of domestication of wild birds for scientific and commercial purposes are under consideration.

Although this Committee has only been in existence as a working body less than one year, it has received official offers of support from the merchants of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. An influential Committee has been established in Berlin under the auspices of the great German Colonial Society, and has adopted the programme and principles of the London society. Another Committee is being formed in Paris under the direct patronage of the Government. It is considered likely that Vienna will follow suit. Inquiries are being made diligently throughout the tropics in order to obtain accurate information of existing conditions, and in the case of any species found in danger of extermination or even of serious reduction, a form of procedure for its protection has been already agreed. The Economic Committee in London will notify the Chamber of Commerce that the species, whatever it be, should no longer be used. The London Chamber of Commerce will notify the merchants, the merchants will thereupon notify their brokers, who will inform their foreign clients that they can no longer accept consignments of the species found to be in danger. The French merchants have agreed to come into line with their English confrères, and the merchants of Berlin and Vienna are going to do the same, so that action taken in London will affect all Europe. On every Economic Committee, whether sitting in London, Paris, Berlin, or elsewhere, commercial interests will be represented. The merchants are perfectly satisfied, apparently, to place their case in the hands of a competent tribunal, feeling that tribunals self-constituted in the past few years are neither impartial nor well-informed. The Economic Committee has already placed some extremely useful work to its credit, and full details will be published in the next few days.

S. L. Bensusan.

N.B.—This article does not necessarily represent the Editorial opinion.

JOHANNESBURG, THE STORM CENTRE: WITH THE BESIEGED TRADES HALL.

Photographs by Wilkinson and I.N.A.

1. WATCHING A STRUCTURE UNDER WHICH STICKS OF DYNAMITE WERE FOUND: GUARDING A STREET BRIDGE IN JOHANNESBURG, UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

3. "PERMIT, PLEASE!"—CYCLISTS HELD UP BY POLICE GUARDS WHO DEMAND TO SEE THEIR SPECIAL PASSES.

5. HELD BY MOUNTED POLICE: THE SMALL STREET AT THE CORNER OF FOX STREET, SHOWING THE ISOLATED TRADES HALL NEXT TO THE HOTEL.

The Government in South Africa lost no time in taking measures to deal with the railway strike and subsequent events, mobilised the Citizen Defence Force throughout the Transvaal with remarkable speed, and called out the Citizen Reserve (to all intents and purposes, Boer commandos) in the district about Johannesburg. Those farmers who trekked from Krugersdorp carried each a rifle and ammunition and a saddle-bag containing biltong—that is, dried meat. A troop of from fifteen to twenty men would be accompanied by a Cape cart containing two men, two saddles, and a supply of provisions for the whole troop. On Sunday, January 11, the Government arrested twelve strike-leaders. Two of these were rescued from the police by the mob and taken to the Trades Hall, which was barricaded. After Martial Law had been proclaimed, police tried to rush the Hall, but eventually withdrew, owing to the mob's hostility. Then they isolated the place, cutting off water, light, and telephone service from the armed men inside. Outside a fifteen-pounder and a force of burghers under General De La Rey gave a war-like look to things. Eventually, the Hall surrendered unconditionally.

2. RIDING UNDER A RAILWAY-BRIDGE GUARDED BY TWO ARMED SENTRIES: A BOER COMMANDO ON ITS WAY TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT FORCES.

4. THE BUILDING WHICH WAS BARRICADED AND HELD BY SOME TWO HUNDRED MEN (THE TRADES HALL), FLYING ITS RED FLAG, BUT UNDER POLICE GUARD.

6. ISOLATING THE TRADES HALL: MOUNTED POLICE PREVENTING STRIKERS COMMUNICATING WITH THOSE IN THE BARRICADED BUILDING.

BRITON AND BOER TOGETHER AGAINST STRIKERS: FOES OF YE

Photographs by Wilki

1. A BOER GENERAL WHO GAVE HIS SERVICES UNCONDITIONALLY TO GENERAL BOTHA, PREMIER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: GENERAL DE LA REY (1) AND SOME OF HIS OFFICERS DURING THE STRIKE, AT JOHANNESBURG.
2. ON THE RACE-COURSE: A MID-DAY HALT OF BURGHERS PREPARED TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT IN RESTORING AND KEEPING ORDER, IN JOHANNESBURG.
3. BRITON AND BOER MAKING COMMON CAUSE: SOLDIERS AND BURGHERS ON DUTY AT A TELEPHONE-TENT.
4. DURING A PERIOD AT WHICH THE STRIKERS SHOWED INDICATIONS OF BECOMING RIOTOUS: A BODY OF MOUNTED MEN ON DUTY IN THE STREETS OF JOHANNESBURG AT THE TIME OF THE DISTURBANCES.

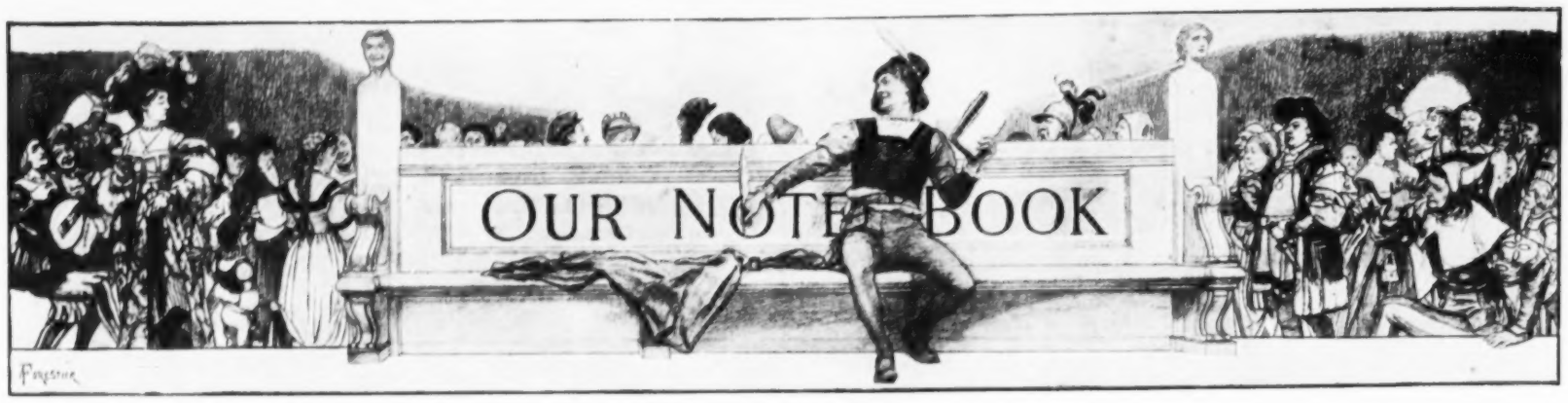
The terms of the Martial Law in Johannesburg—that law under which the drastic step of deporting Labour Leaders was taken—were distinctly firm. In the Transvaal province and any other area proclaimed persons were not allowed to be out of doors between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. without a permit; anyone using explosives was liable to be shot without warning; the assembly of over six persons for the purpose of making speeches in any public or private place in certain districts was prohibited; commissioned officers could requisition on call transport-animals, motor-cars, liquors, foodstuffs, petrol, coal, and other articles, tradesmen not being permitted to charge excessive prices; picketing was declared an offence. As we have already noted, the Boers showed not the least hesitation in aiding the Government to restore and keep order. In connection with this a "Times" telegram from Johannesburg, dated January 20,

YESTERDAY AS FRIENDS OF TO-DAY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Wilkinson, etc.

5. WITH A CROWD ESTIMATED AT 5000: THE MASS MEETING HELD IN MARKET SQUARE, JOHANNESBURG, ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 11.
6. BRITISH SOLDIERS, INCLUDING HIGHLANDERS, ON DUTY: MOBILISATION FOR DEFENCE.
7. BREAKFAST UNDER A RAILWAY-BRIDGE: MEN OF THE CITIZEN DEFENCE FORCE GUARDING THE LINES AT JOHANNESBURG.
8. SOME OF THOSE WHO WERE CALLED OUT AT SEVEN A.M. AND HAD GATHERED AT A SPOT TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM THEIR HOMES BY NOON: TYPICAL BURGHERS WHO AIDED THE GOVERNMENT.
9. AT CAPE TOWN: LADIES OF THE STAFF OF ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION AND BOY SCOUTS, AT THE CITY HALL.

said: "A Dutch leader who mixed much with the commandos on the Reef assures me that there is no racial bitterness among the men, except, perhaps, against the Syndicalists' leaders, and that they have no wish to return to their homes until the trouble has been finally settled." The "Star" interviews confirm this view. The commandants and the men are profuse in expressions full of gratitude for the kindness and courtesy shown them by the citizens. "No," said one burgher, "there is no such thing as racial feeling, and if there is our visit to Johannesburg and our contact with the people here must have shown . . . that racial feeling belongs to the past, and that now Boer and Briton must stand together to make this a great country." Boer Generals offered General Botha their services unconditionally—De Wet on the East Rand and De La Rey at Krugersdorp. The latter had 600 men



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE comments in the most respectable English newspapers on the death of Paul Déroulède, the poet of the soldiers and the soldier of the poets, exhibit a queer and interesting case of the particular way in which modern England manages to misunderstand Europe. England is a great nation—Christian, and therefore free; and England has a perfect right to say to Europe what Mr. Kipling made Canada say to the Empire: "Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own." But the way in which the daughter misunderstands everything that the mother means must be quite heart-breaking to the old lady. It is not at all easy to analyse errors when they are so entirely erroneous. It is always their character that they do not err in the words or even err in the facts, but always err in the truth. I observe that an excellent English newspaper says of Déroulède: "He was reactionary, and in the Dreyfus case took the side of the Royalists and Clericals." It is not easy to utter one's feelings about how true and untrue that is. If we want to realise it, we must imagine some sentence written by a foreigner about the parallel problems that practically exist in English politics. It is as if somebody wrote: "Mr. John Redmond, having taken the oath of allegiance, was naturally the defender of the British Crown, which two Irish revolutionists, known among their wild associates as Jim Larkin and Ned Carson, were openly defying. But loyalism prevailed: Redmond has already punished the man Larkin for insulting the King, and professes his readiness to suppress any demonstration by the man Carson." Now that description, though some might think it verbally true, would hardly convey a true impression to a foreigner, or even to an Englishman or an Irishman. To them it would be instantly apparent that the person writing such a sentence did not know what the quarrel was *about*. It would be apparent to them that the writer had never heard of the Treaty of Limerick, never heard of the Ninety-Eight, never heard of the Manchester Martyrs (one of whom was a Larkin), never heard of the Land League, never heard of Parnell, never heard of Gladstone, never heard of Balfour, never heard of anything. Now that is exactly the impression produced on my mind by reading the statement that Déroulède was a reactionary and allied himself with Royalists and Clericals. It is not untrue as a statement about Déroulède; but it is a statement which shows that somebody knows nothing whatever about Déroulède.

The poet of the soldiers was in no sort of sense a Royalist. He explained again and again that he would be a Bonapartist if there were any adequate Bonaparte. As there was not, he was a Republican; but he was rather more like a Red Republican than a Royalist. The real point of his quarrel with modern France is the point that our Press perpetually misses, by a miracle of stupidity. He was in favour of what has been preached and practised in France for more than a hundred years, and called the Plébiscite. In English political arguments, it corresponds most nearly to the extreme use of the Referendum. That is, he desired that, in any manner that could be managed, the whole French populace should vote directly for what they wanted, without the interposition of a Parliament and Parliamentary representatives. They should vote for what they wanted, whether it was a man, like Napoleon, or a system, like peasant proprietorship, or a policy like "La Revanche." They should vote for what they wanted, whether it were the crowning of Boulanger or the shooting of Dreyfus.

Now you have a perfect right to call such a project impossible, or ridiculously impossible. But simply calling it Royalist or reactionary is simply not knowing anything about it. It is the same with the real grounds of his fight against the financial portion in politics. It is simply silly and absent-minded to say that he was attacking an abstraction called "The Republic." A man does not wrestle with a statue. On the contrary, if he knows what is good for him, he often worships it. Paul Déroulède was convinced, rightly or wrongly, that a particular Parliamentary system called for convenience the Third Republic was honeycombed with unclean and secretive plutocracy. He thought it was, and up to a very impressive point he proved it was. Nobody can pretend that the Panama Scandal was merely a rumour from Panama. Nobody can pretend it was a flying falsehood, passing from one foul lip to another. The scandal was as hard a fact as the gold men got, as the rocks men cut, as the iron towers men built. And one iron tower still stands over Paris as an immortal memory of all that dexterity and all that disgrace. And we might as well call the poet quixotic because he pointed to the Eiffel Tower as call him quixotic because he pointed to the political corruption upon which such things are built. Men have to dig nearly as deep as hell to build so high as that.

Paul Déroulède was a simple man; his genius grew great with great events. He would not have been a soldier if he had not been naturally a poet. But he could not have been a poet if he had not been actually a soldier. He understood things by coming in contact with them as children do; and children, being comparatively innocent, always understand them right. Déroulède was, as men go, very innocent, and he always understood things right. He thought a camp a nicer place than a Parliament, because it is a nicer place than a Parliament. He thought a revolution a better thing than a routine, because it is a better thing than a routine. He thought a despotism better than a sham democracy, because it is better. He thought the Alsatians ought to be Frenchmen—because the Alsatians think so. He thought France was always in need of defence—because the French think so. In all these things he was in no way abnormal; he was in no sense the fanatic and eccentric he is commonly called.

In all these things he represented thousands and millions of other modern men. Where he really was exceptional was in this: that he was something that was, perhaps, symbolised by his tall stature. He was something that has seldom been achieved by any of the children of men, something that was not achieved even by Cæsar's wife—and still less by Cæsar. He was above suspicion. Even that grand old tiger whom he fought with tongue and sword, the enemy he provoked and never ceased to provoke, the great atheist Clemenceau, never, I think, dared to doubt his good faith. And we can only say of him, as was said of another rather fanatical gentleman of French origin who died in the neighbourhood of Evesham, that things would have been very different had there been ten more like him in the field.

Photos. C.N.

LOOPING THE LOOP BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN AT WINDSOR: (1) MR. HAMEL'S MONOPLANE UPSIDE-DOWN ABOVE THE EAST TERRACE. (2) THE ROYAL PARTY WATCHING THE START.

Mr. Gustav Hamel, the famous airman, gave a wonderful display of "looping-the-loop" before the King and Queen at Windsor Castle on February 2. The royal party included the Princess Royal, Princess Maud, and Prince John. Mr. Hamel arrived in his 80-h.p. Morane-Saulnier monoplane just after twelve o'clock and landed on the East Lawn, where he was received by their Majesties. Shortly before he landed a piece of metal dropped from his machine, and this had to be found, as without it he could not have performed his loops. Fortunately, it was discovered in a neighbouring meadow. Mr. Hamel then went up, and in seventeen minutes looped-the-loop no fewer than fourteen times. After luncheon he made another fine series of loops, and then flew back to Hendon. In the upper photograph may be seen the two rings painted on the top of the monoplane, to show the spectators when it was upside-down in the air.

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NEWS RECORDED BY THE CAMERA.

Photo. Schmitt.

A SEEMINGLY PERILOUS LEAP: LIEUTENANT KARL WÜLFERT MAKING A FINE JUMP ON SKIS.

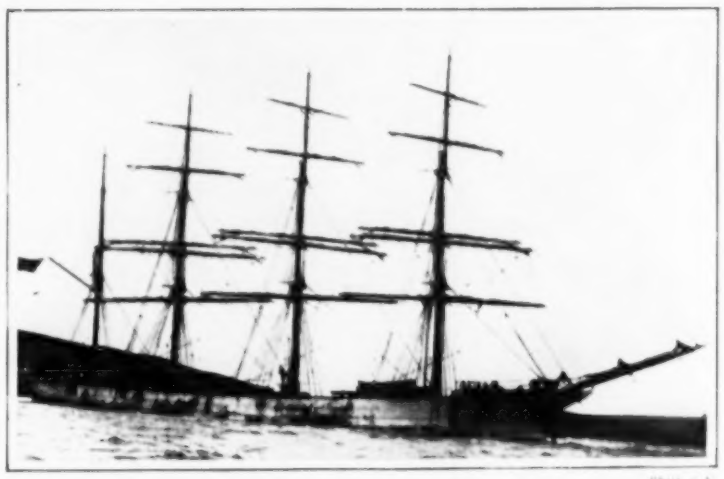


Photo. C.N.

LOST NEAR FALMOUTH WITH NINETEEN LIVES OUT OF A TOTAL OF TWENTY-FOUR: THE GERMAN BARQUE "HERA."

In connection with our photograph of Lieutenant Karl Wülfert making a fine jump on skis, it may be noted, perhaps, that a new German record for ski-jumping was set up the other day by Lieutenant von der Planitz, at Partenkirchen—a leap of forty-one yards.

Photo. C.N.

SHOWING THE END OF THE JIGGER TOPMAST FROM WHICH THE FIVE MEN WERE RESCUED: ALL THAT IS TO BE SEEN OF THE GERMAN BARQUE "HERA," SUNK NEAR FALMOUTH.

The German barque "Hera," of 1994 tons, with a crew of twenty-four, bound from Chili with a cargo of nitrate, struck the rocks at Portscatho, a fishing village some two miles east of Falmouth, late on the night of January 31, and began to settle down at once. When the life-boat arrived, after great difficulty in locating the wreck owing to the intense darkness, the ship had sunk, and the rescuers passed almost over the "Hera" before they heard a whistle and saw that five men were clinging to the end of the jigger topmast, which showed just out of the water. These were saved. The first mate gave his whistle to the men that they might attract attention. He was drowned a few minutes later.

Photo. Record Press.

THE OPENING OF A NEW ERA IN THE HISTORY OF MODERN EGYPT: THE KHEDIVE DRIVING TO THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW EGYPTIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT CAIRO.

The new Egyptian Legislative Assembly was inaugurated by the Khedive at Cairo, on January 22. Lord Kitchener was present. In his speech, the Khedive expressed satisfaction at seeing before him the representatives of his people, and said that the New Assembly realised the intentions he expressed two years ago with regard to bringing the representative system more into conformity with the country's interests. The occasion opens a new era in Egypt's modern history.——The hall in the Rijks Museum, in Amsterdam, which contains Rembrandt's "The Night Watch" (the

Photo. Lamprecht and Lichtenstein.

IN THE DARK HALL SPECIALLY BUILT FOR IT: REMBRANDT'S "THE NIGHT WATCH" UNDER PERFECT LIGHTING CONDITIONS, IN THE RIJKS MUSEUM, AMSTERDAM.

sortie of the militia company of Franz Banning Cocq—painted in 1642) was specially built to hold the picture, that the lighting might be as perfect as possible. The picture is always lighted—the hall always dark. Originally the picture was arranged badly as to light and space. When, in 1715, it was transferred from the Doelen to the Town Hall, it was made to fit into its new position by having strips cut off the canvas on either side and off the top, which destroyed the balance.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

Photo. Lafayette.

MR. JUSTICE BUCKNILL,
Who has had to Resign owing to Ill-Health.

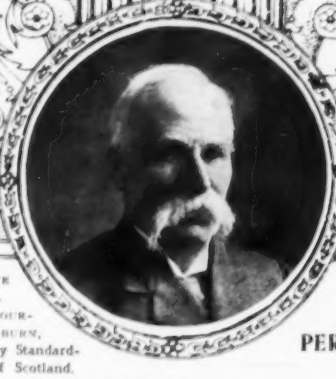
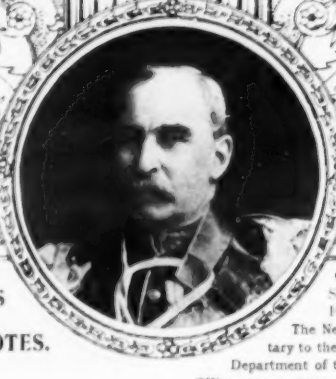


Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.

THE LATE MR. H. SCRYMGEOUR-WEDDERBURN, Hereditary Standard-Bearer of Scotland.



GENERAL SIR E. G. BARROW, The New Secretary to the Military Department of the India Office.—[Photo. Elliott and Fry.]

Photo. Cash.

MR. ANEURIN WILLIAMS, M.P.,
The New Member for North-West Durham.

As Hereditary Standard-Bearer of Scotland, the late Mr. Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, of Birkhill, Fife, carried the Scottish standard at the Coronation of King Edward. His right to the title, which was contested by the Earl of Lauderdale, had been previously affirmed by the Court of Claims. At the Coronation of King George his place, owing to his illness, was taken by his eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.

Mr. Justice Bucknill, who has unfortunately had to retire from the Bench owing to ill-health, is one of the most popular and genial of Judges. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1868, and became a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court in 1899. At one time he was Recorder of Exeter, and from 1892 to 1899 was M.P. (Conservative) for the Epsom Division of Surrey. He has always been devoted to sport.

M. Paul Déroulède, the French patriot and poet, died at Nice a few days ago at the age of sixty-seven. As a young man he fought in the Franco-German War, was captured at Sedan, escaped, and fought again. His undying hatred of Germany found expression in his "Chants du Soldat" and other books. He became a Deputy in 1889, and was on one occasion forcibly expelled from the Chamber by troops. In 1900 he was tried for conspiracy against the Republic, and banished for ten years. He was allowed to return to France in 1905. His career forms the subject of Mr. Chesterton's article in this number.

Photo. Lafayette.

THE LATE M. PAUL DÉROULÈDE,
The Famous French Poet and Politician.

Mr. John A. Stewart, who recently arrived in London to organise plans for celebrating the hundred years' peace among the English-speaking peoples, is chairman of the executive council of the American National Committee for the centenary celebrations. He has already visited Canada. He arranged to attend the meeting at the Mansion House on Feb. 4, at which Mr. Asquith and the Archbishop of Canterbury promised to speak.

Sir Thomas Snagge, who had been a County Court Judge for Oxfordshire since 1884 and in 1912 became Recorder of Woodstock, was best known for his work in the suppression of the White Slave Traffic. In 1880, as Sole Commissioner, he conducted the inquiry which led to the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in 1885. He twice represented this country at international conferences on the question in Paris. An ancestor and namesake of his was Speaker of the House of Commons in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Photo. Lafayette.

THE LATE JUDGE SIR THOMAS SNAGGE,
Well Known for his Work in Suppressing the White Slave Traffic.

As mentioned under the photographs in our last issue of fourteen of the new Turkish stamps, the most interesting is the highest value of the set, the 200-piastres stamp (reproduced on this page), bearing an excellent portrait of the Sultan. It is expected that the idea of licking this stamp (thus practically spitting upon

LIKELY TO OUTRAGE MOSLEM SENTIMENT AND TO BE WITHDRAWN: THE MOST VALUABLE OF THE NEW TURKISH POSTAGE-STAMPS, BEARING A PORTRAIT OF THE SULTAN (ACTUAL SIZE).

By Courtesy of Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co., Ipswich.

what bears the sacred features of the Commander of the Faithful, and of seeing his face

Photo. Record Press.

MR. JOHN A. STEWART,
Who has come to London to Arrange the Anglo-American Peace Celebrations.

afterwards disfigured by a date-stamp, will offend the feelings of devout Moslems, and that the stamp may be consequently withdrawn. In that case, of course, it will become worth even more to collectors than its face-value, which is about £2.

General Sir Edmund Barrow succeeds Sir Beauchamp Duff (the new Commander-in-Chief in India) as Military Secretary to the India Office. General Barrow served in Afghanistan, the Egyptian campaigns, and the Tirah Expedition. In 1900 he was Chief of Staff to the China Expeditionary Force, and afterwards received the K.C.B. From 1908 to 1912 he commanded the Southern Army in India.

At the bye-election in North-West Durham caused by the appointment of Mr. Atherley Jones, the former Member, as a Judge of the City of London Court, Mr. Aneurin Williams succeeded in retaining the seat for the Liberals. During 1910 he was Member for Plymouth, and his brother, Colonel Penry Williams, is now Member for Middlesbrough. Mr. Aneurin Williams is Chairman of the executive of the Land Nationalisation Society.

During most of his active political career, the late Lord Knutsford was known as Sir Henry Holland. He succeeded to his father's baronetcy in 1874. From 1874 to 1885 he was M.P. for Midhurst, and was then elected as the first Member for the new borough of Hampstead. After serving as Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Vice-President of the Council on Education, he was Colonial Secretary from 1887 to 1892. In 1888 he was raised to the Peerage as a Baron, and in 1895 received a Viscountcy.

Photo. Vandyk.

THE LATE LORD KNUTSFORD,
Formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Gustav Hamel's exhibition of "looping-the-loop" before the King and Queen at Windsor Castle was one of the most wonderful displays of upside-down flying that have been given in this country, or, indeed, anywhere. Photographs and some account of the occasion appear on "Our Note-Book" page. Besides the royal spectators, the boys of Eton and a number of Windsor residents watched the flight, from the East Terrace of the Castle, by gracious permission of his Majesty. After his first great performance, when he looped-the-loop fourteen times in seventeen minutes, Mr. Hamel received enthusiastic cheers from the Eton boys as he walked through their ranks.

Photo. M. Kenny.

MR. GUSTAV HAMEL,
Who "Looped-the-Loop" fourteen times in seventeen minutes before the King and Queen at Windsor.

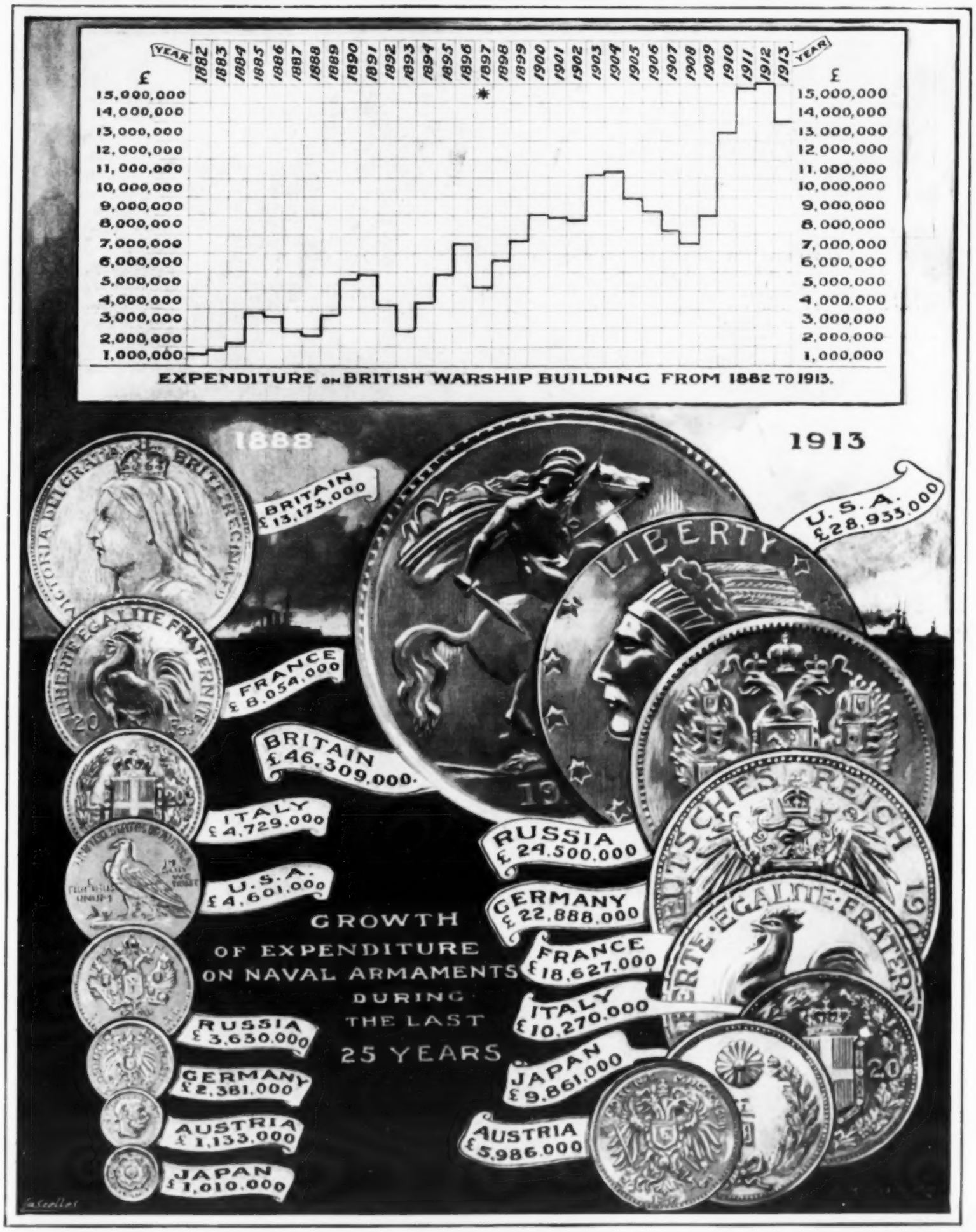
Dr. Albert Günther, who died at Kew recently, in his eighty-fourth year, was Keeper of Zoology in the Natural History Department of the British Museum from 1875 to 1895, when he retired under the age-limit. He prepared ten volumes of the catalogue and many other important works, and in 1880 organised the removal of the zoological collections from Bloomsbury to South Kensington. A German by birth, he settled in England in the 'sixties, and began his career as a doctor at Surbiton.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE DR. A. C. GÜNTHER,
Formerly Keeper of Zoology in the British Museum.

THE NAVAL EXPENDITURE OF THE POWERS: EVER-GROWING FIGURES.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



APROPOS OF THE EXPECTED £53,000,000 VOTE FOR THE NAVY IN THE BUDGET: THE COST OF BRITISH WAR-SHIP-BUILDING FROM 1882 TO 1913; AND THE INCREASE IN THE POWERS' NAVAL EXPENDITURE IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

A report from a good source said the other day that the least sum the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have to find for the Navy in his forthcoming Budget would be £53,000,000, and it was said then that new taxation would be inevitable. At the same time it was pointed out that the chief cause of the excess expenditure of last year was due to the unexpected activity of the contractors, and that the acceleration of the three contract ships of the 1913-14 programme accounted for £400,000 of it, while repairs were very costly and innovations with oil fuel had called for large expenditure. The topmost table on this page is from a lantern-slide lent by the Navy League. With reference to the drop in the expenditure on British war-ship-building in 1897, it should be said that this was due to industrial disturbances, so that the money voted could not be spent. The lower picture-diagram is based on figures given in "Whitaker," in which is expressed the opinion: "Reduced to its elements, the naval rivalry between Britain and Germany is a struggle between contentment on the one side and ambition on the other." In 1913, it will be noticed, the eight Powers dealt with voted 128½ millions more for naval purposes than in 1888, the average annual rate of increase being £5,145,620.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

Photo. L.N.A.

AT THE MEETING AT WHICH LABOUR M.P.'S WERE ACCUSED OF APING DUKES: THE LABOUR PARTY'S CONFERENCE AT GLASGOW.

The Labour Party's Conference at Glasgow opened on January 27, when Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, speaking on the position of the Labour Party in Parliament, said that, in his opinion, the forty Members representing Labour in the Commons had done as well, if not better, than any other forty men who could have been drawn from the Trade Unionist and Socialist movement. Later, there were various attacks by delegates on Labour M.P.s. In the photograph Councillor Tom Fox is seen presiding. On his left are Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Patrick Walls, and Mr. Keir Hardie; on his immediate right is Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, and then (next but one) are Mr. J. R. Clynes and Mr. C. W. Robinson.

Photo. S. and G.

WIRELESS ON A TRAIN: THE OPERATOR ON DUTY IN HIS CARRIAGE.

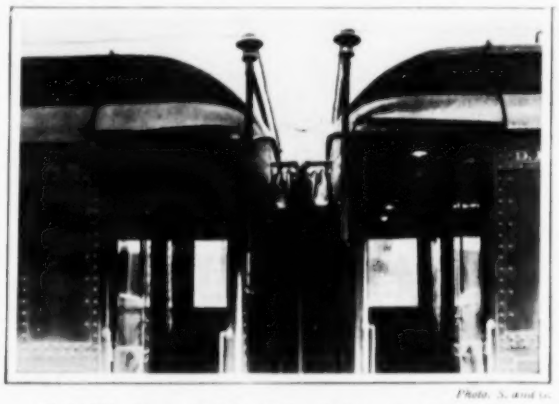


Photo. S. and G.

WIRELESS ON A TRAIN: THE AERIAL ON PASSENGER-COACHES.

Photo. L.N.A.

ADDED TO THE NAVY OF THE THAMES: H.M.S. "SHARPSHOOTER."

This experiment in wireless for railway-trains has been tried successfully on the Lackawanna Railroad. During a test, one wireless message was sent while the train was running at fifty miles an hour. It is suggested that the system will be used not only for the sending and receiving of messages, but to work signals. The aerial on passenger-coaches consists of a closed loop on each car supported at each corner by insulators on iron pipe attached to the corners of the car. The aerial is eighteen inches above the roof.—The fleet of training-ships in the Thames is to be strengthened by the twenty-year-old ship "Sharpshooter," which has just finished service on the China Station. She will be moored off the Temple Pier as a training-ship for poor boys in danger of drifting into "blind alley" occupations. The lads will be taught various trades.

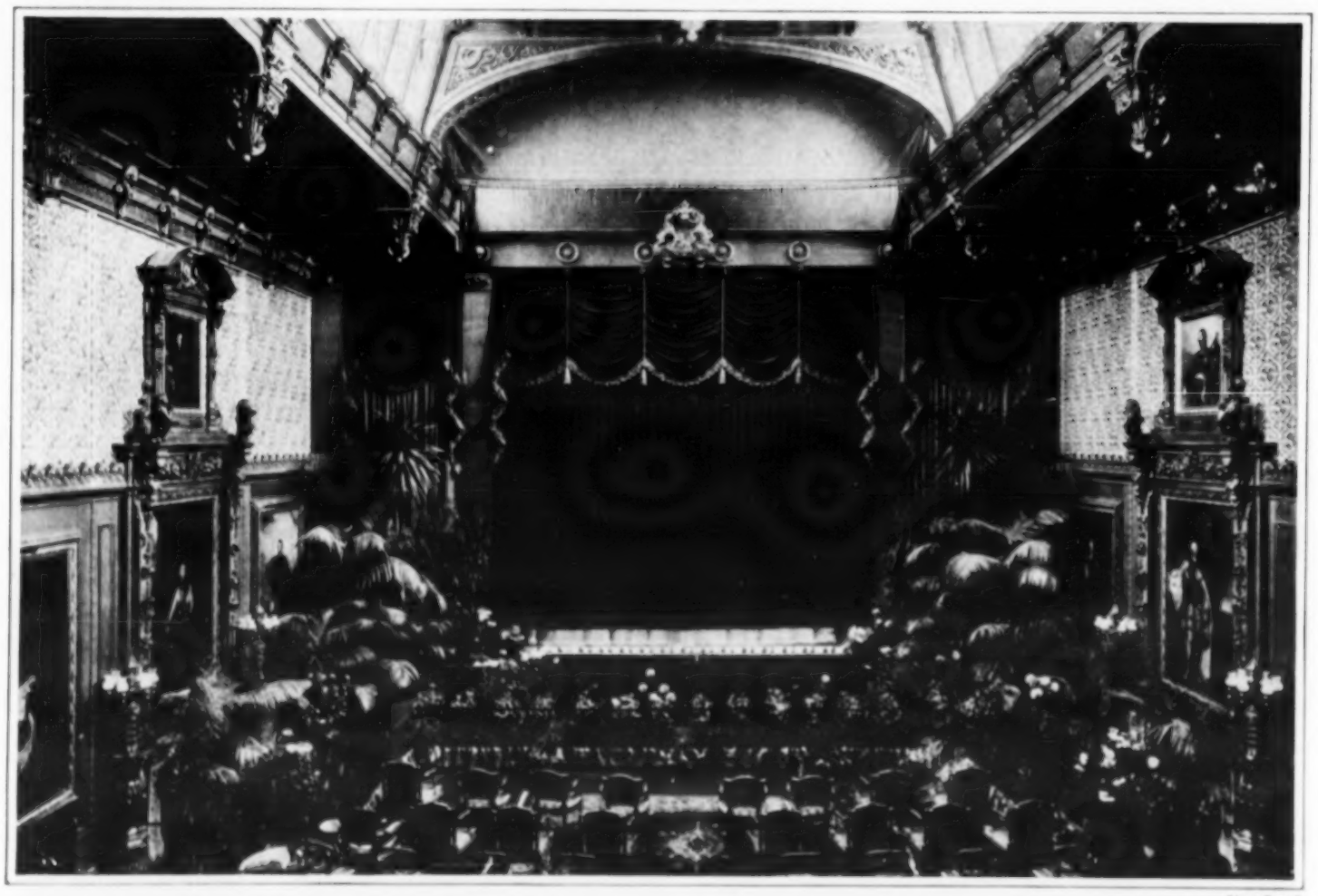


Photo. Rouse.

AS PREPARED FOR THE FIRST COMMAND PERFORMANCE AT WINDSOR CASTLE DURING KING GEORGE'S REIGN: THE WATERLOO CHAMBER AS "SET" FOR "DIPLOMACY."

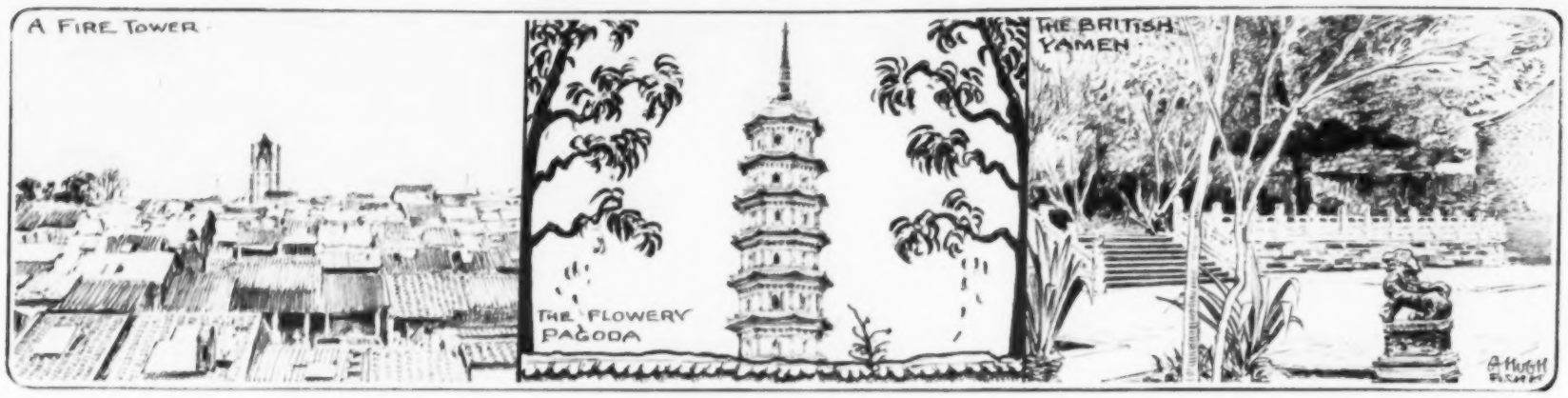
It was arranged that the first command theatrical performance at Windsor Castle during the reign of the present King should take place in the Waterloo Chamber on February 2. "Diplomacy" was the piece chosen, played by the company now giving it at Wyndham's Theatre.

A CROMWELLIAN ACT IN SOUTH AFRICA: PREMIER AND DEPORTED.

Photographs by Fleet Agency, C.N., and Partridge.

1. GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. LOUIS BOTHA, PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, WHO IS CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEPORTATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR LEADERS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.
2. ONE OF THE DEPORTED LABOUR LEADERS: MR. H. J. POUTSMA, SECRETARY OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY AND HARBOUR SERVANTS, WHO HAS BEEN CALLED "THE JIM LARKIN OF SOUTH AFRICA."
3. MR. A. WATSON, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION OF TRADES, THE CONTROLLING ORGANISATION OF THE TRADE UNIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
4. THE SHIP ON WHICH THE LABOUR LEADERS HAVE BEEN DEPORTED: THE "UMGENI."
5. ONE OF THE DEPORTED LABOUR LEADERS: MR. J. T. BAIN, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE FEDERATION OF TRADES.

General Louis Botha, carrying out those Cromwellian methods which he has made familiar in South Africa of late, is chiefly responsible for the drastic step taken by the South African Government in deporting South African Labour leaders under martial law. The leaders in question were conveyed quietly and under strong escort from the Transvaal to Natal, and taken on board the "Umgeni," which it was arranged should not touch at any port until it reached England. It need not be said that the action has aroused the greatest interest and much acrimonious discussion. There are ten Labour leaders on the "Umgeni." On arrival she will probably be berthed at the South West India Dock.



Drawings by A. Hugh Fisher.

VIGNETTES OF EMPIRE.—XXV.

THE BRITISH CONCESSION AT CANTON.

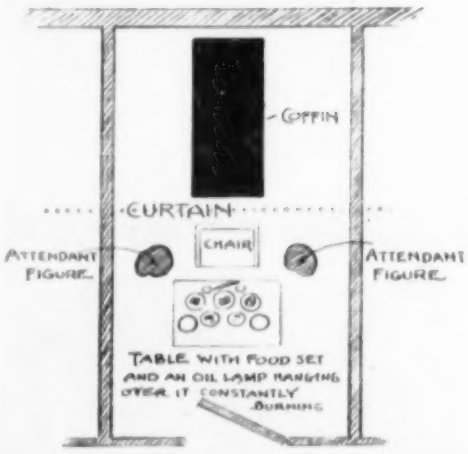
MOST people have read highly coloured descriptions of Canton as a barbarous city. What the traveller finds within a few yards of the landing-stage, thirty miles up the Pearl River from Hong Kong, is a solid row of European buildings, public gardens leading to a series of tennis-courts, and a British Consulate. The appearance of the Shameen, the narrow island of the Concession, with its churches, its lofty blocks of merchants' offices, its spacious tree-shaded boulevards, its handsome International Club, and its numerous official buildings, gives an immediate feeling of confidence to any Western stranger.

After I had secured a room at the Victoria Hotel, I crossed the creek by the British Bridge with two resident acquaintances, and entered Chinese territory. Tall brick-built go-downs, with shops on the ground floor, seemed pushing out into the thronged roadway along which we walked to a part whence I could get a good view of the Water-town. Here a vast population lives in various kinds of craft from small *Saktengs* or sand-boats to the gaily decorated "Flower-boats" with their gold-fretted fronts stuck over with mirrors. Along a narrow wooden

ON THE NARROW ISLAND OF THE EUROPEAN QUARTER AT CANTON: A BOULEVARD IN THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE SHAMEEN.

footway, built upon piles, we walked for half a mile till we seemed to be in the middle of a floating city; but away, farther to the West, I could make out an iron-roofed building, which, I learned, is the terminus of the railway from Samshin to Canton, and a pair of sheerlegs, which marked the position of the Canton-Hankow Railway, connected with the other by a ferry-boat service and likely, ere long, to become the regular route for reaching the Trans-Siberian line. Looking back towards the town, I had pointed out to me a tall, gray stone building as a pawn-shop, an institution regarded in China as a kind of bank.

We now turned away from the creek up a narrow street where all the buildings were wholesale rice stores. Almost every street is set apart for one trade or industry. In Sap-Pat-Po (otherwise Ward 18), however, the chief business street of Canton, the shops were filled with general manufactured goods—German and Japanese clocks, American soaps, gramophones and sewing machines. Here were strange articles of diet also—edible beetles, giant whelks, bamboo-shoots and dried cuttle-fish. There were bankers shaking coins into trays till each of a hundred circular depressions was filled, as a way of counting, dealers in old pictures, a lottery-shop, where prizes were being paid out for a lottery lately drawn, and an ancestral hall or meeting-place for some particular clan or guild. Then came



HOW A CHINESE CORPSE AWAITS INTERMENT, PERHAPS FOR YEARS: A PLAN OF A CELL IN THE CITY OF THE DEAD, CANTON.

"Before the coffin hung a curtain, and in front of this stood an empty chair, a table spread with food and—in the case of a man—tall dolls standing on either side to represent girl attendants."

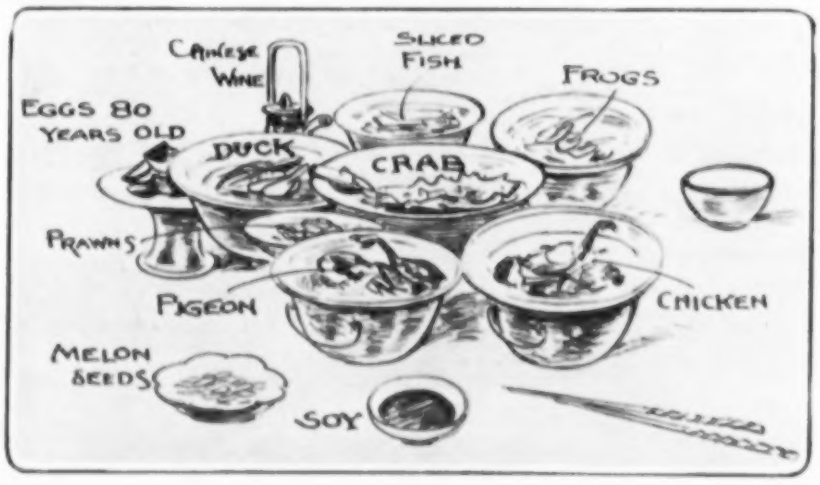
a whole street of the makers of "Old-Age Clothes," as the Chinese call their coffins, and a street of pewter-workers, and a street of smiths—and all this time we had only reached a gateway of the outer wall of Canton. Inside this, after passing a small island of shops, we went under the semi-circular arch of the Great West Gateway, where the wall was seventeen yards thick.

We climbed from within on to the top of the wall, and above there was a sudden peace and quietness. Here and there about the bastions were old British muzzle-loading guns on wooden carriages. On one I read the date 1812, and on another 1816. We followed the top of the wall for some distance to the great five-storeyed pagoda, and began to climb it from floor to floor, passing through the flap-doors which shut down over the stairs of each. On the fourth floor was the official tea-house, and on the uppermost a group of figures of Chinese deities. From the balcony a number of people were enjoying the view over the city. In the distance rose the twin spires of the French Cathedral, which the Chinese thought would attract devils until they reflected that the second spire neutralised the bad effect of the first! Beyond the city we could see the Pearl River, and near it the Normal College for training Chinese teachers, which stands upon the site of the old examination cells. By the lower slopes of the hill called Queen of Heaven Mountain, we found the famous City of the Dead, where bodies of defunct Chinese wait in their coffins, sometimes several years, before the priests are able to determine an auspicious day for interment. The City of the Dead has many mansions, if by that name may be designated the little rooms, each ten by fifteen feet, with whitewashed brick walls and paved with pale-red tiles. Before the coffin hung a curtain, and in front of this stood an empty chair, a table spread with food and—in the case of a man—tall dolls standing on either side to represent girl attendants.

Near the Flowery Pagoda in the old deer-park, formerly part of the Tartar General's palace grounds, I visited the British Yamen, where English cadets studying Chinese used to be quartered before it became customary for them to go to Pekin. Very different from the quaint charm of these buildings was the somewhat squalid aspect of the courts of the famous temple of the Su Mong Mu.

THE CHINESE EQUIVALENT FOR ROULETTE OR PETITS-CHEVAUX: A GAME OF FAN-TAN IN PROGRESS AT A CANTON GAMBLING-HOUSE.

One evening I was shown a number of the fantan gambling-houses, in which the banker puts on the table a double-handful of the common coins called "cash," and then withdraws them in fours with a small stick, the game being to bet on the last remaining being either one, two, three, or none. At a restaurant my friends entertained me to a typical Chinese feast. Nearly all the dishes were palatable, and several extremely good, especially some eggs which were reputed to be eighty years old and tasted like a glorified almond-paste.



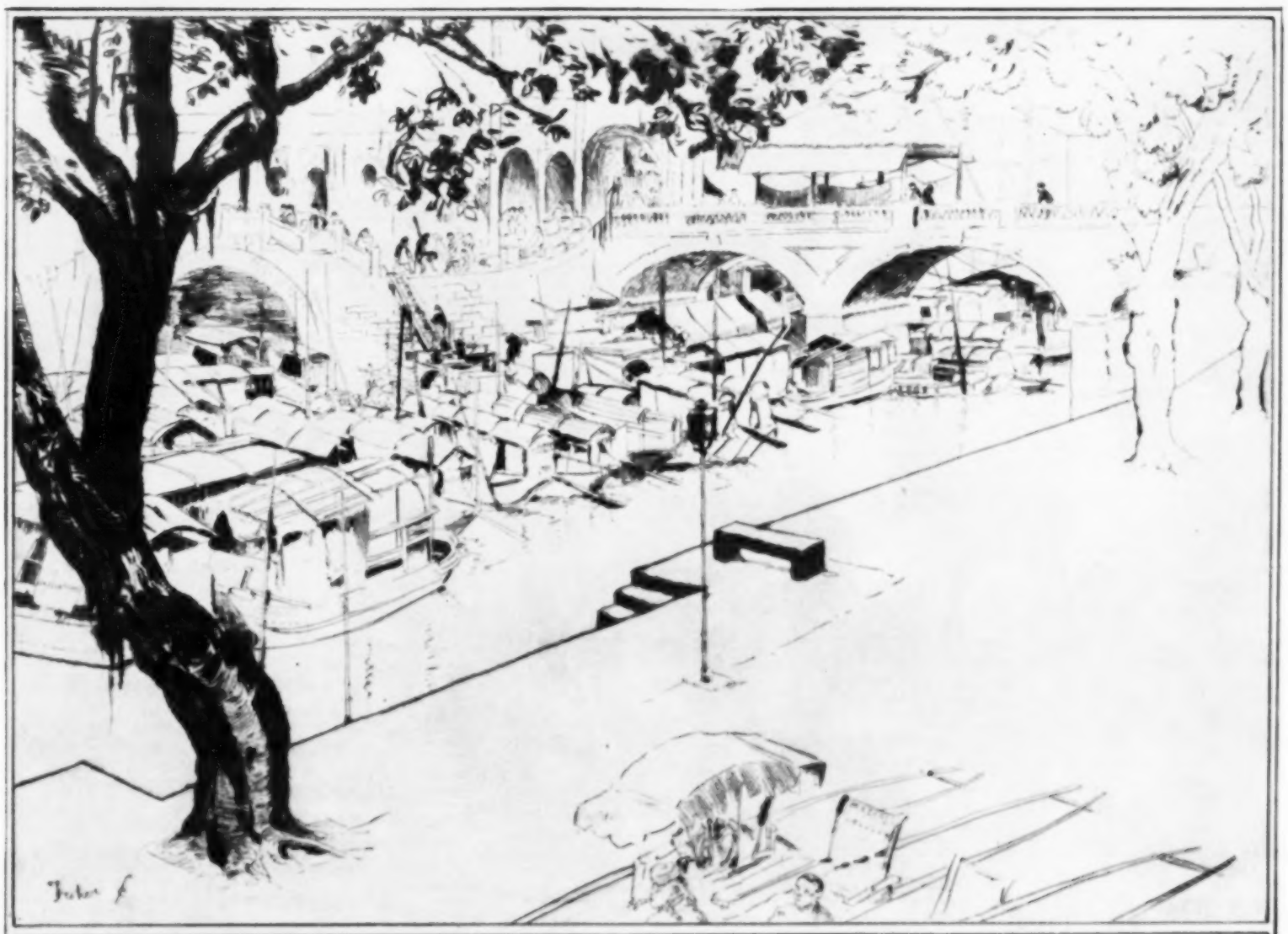
WHERE A GUARANTEE OF "NEW-LAID" IS NOT INSISTED ON: A CHINESE REPAST AT A CANTON RESTAURANT, INCLUDING EGGS REPUTED TO BE EIGHTY YEARS OLD.

Before leaving the British Concession to return to Hong Kong, I looked into the English church, and among its memorial tablets one to a young man of twenty-three bears names so essentially English that in such a distant outpost they arrest the traveller with a peculiar eloquence, and as my return steamer slowly swung round from a crowd of hooded sampans that looked like a flotilla of water-beetles I was still thinking of "John Silverlock" and "John Darling," and wondering whether, after all, the quotation on another tablet in the church was the whole truth: "Man is like a thing of nought: his time passeth away like a shadow."

A. Hugh Fisher.

WITH SPIRES "ATTRACTING" AND "REPELLING" DEVILS: CANTON.

A DRY-POINT ETCHING AND A DRAWING BY A. HUGH FISHER.



1. CONNECTING THE ISLAND OF SHAMEEN (THE EUROPEAN QUARTER) WITH THE CHINESE CITY: THE BRITISH BRIDGE AT CANTON, FROM THE SHAMEEN.

2. SHOWING THE QUEEN OF HEAVEN MOUNTAIN, THE CHINESE CITY, AND THE PEARL RIVER: A GENERAL VIEW OF CANTON, ONE OF THE CHIEF PORTS OF CHINA.

Describing Canton as seen from the great five-storeyed pagoda, Mr. Hugh Fisher writes, in his article on the opposite page: "From the balcony a number of people were enjoying the view over the city. In the distance rose the twin spires of the French Cathedral, which the Chinese thought would attract devils until they reflected that the second spire neutralised the bad effect of the first! Beyond the city we could see the Pearl River, and near it the Normal College for training Chinese teachers, which stands upon the site of the old examination cells. By the lower slopes of the hill called Queen of Heaven Mountain, we found the famous City of the Dead, where bodies of defunct Chinese wait in their coffins, sometimes several years, before the priests are able to determine an auspicious day for interment."

THE OPERA WAGNER WISHED TO BE "SACRED" TO

Drawn by our Special

PARSIFAL, HAVING DEFEATED THE KNIGHTS IN KLINGSOR'S GARDEN, IS WELCOMED BY

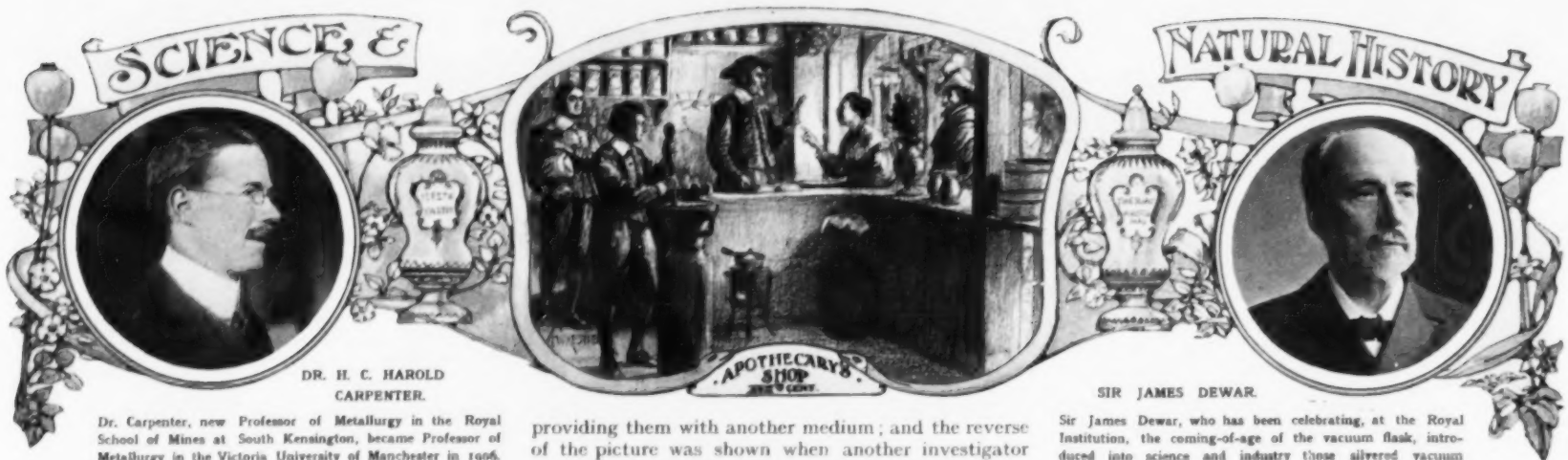
"Parsifal," that opera which Wagner wished to be kept "sacred" to Bayreuth, was produced for the first time in England, at Covent Garden Opera House, on Monday, February 2. The copyright only expired at the end of last year, and the work has already been presented in several places. More than that, it was seen in New York, in other parts of America, in Amsterdam, in Germany, and in Switzerland while the copyright was still operative. Between Wagner's first conception of the poem and the time when, the poem completed, the composer began to clothe it in musical form, there was a space of some twenty years. The score was finished in January 1882, and the opera was given for the first time, at

BAYREUTH: "PARSIFAL" IN ENGLAND FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Artist, Cyrus Cuneo, R.O.I.

THE FLOWER MAIDENS: A SCENE FROM THE PRESENTATION OF THE OPERA IN LONDON.

Bayreuth, on July 28 of that year. Wagner died on February 13, 1883; and by his will decreed that this, his last work, should be restricted to the Festspielhaus at Bayreuth till the copyright should have expired. Like "Lohengrin," it is founded on legends of the Holy Grail: Lohengrin, indeed, is son of Parsifal. Admittedly, Wagner based his text on Wolfram von Eschenbach's "Parzival," of about 1210; and, as it is pointed out in the "Operas of Richard Wagner," Wolfram's "Parzival" is, in fact, the simple-minded, witless character of the Wagner drama. His mother dresses him in fool's clothes, and in these he appears at Arthur's Court, demanding to be made a knight.



DR. H. C. HAROLD CARPENTER.

Dr. Carpenter, new Professor of Metallurgy in the Royal School of Mines at South Kensington, became Professor of Metallurgy in the Victoria University of Manchester in 1906. He was born in February 1875. He is now spending six months in the United States and Canada studying various aspects of the branch of science in which he specialises under particular conditions. In 1905 he obtained the Carnegie Gold Medal for research awarded by the Iron and Steel Institute. He was educated at St. Paul's School, at Merton College, Oxford, and at Leipzig and Manchester Universities.

Photograph by C.N.

SIR JAMES DEWAR.

Sir James Dewar, who has been celebrating, at the Royal Institution, the coming-of-age of the vacuum flask, introduced into science and industry those silvered vacuum vessels known as Dewar flasks, or, more popularly, as Thermos flasks, for keeping liquids or solids cold or hot for long periods of time. He has, of course, many other claims to fame. He is, for instance, co-inventor, with Sir Frederick Abel, of cordite, the smokeless powder used by the British Government. He was born in September 1842. He is F.R.S., M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., etc.

Photograph by Lafayette, Dublin.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

HOW HOSTILE MICROBES ATTACK.

SINCE Pasteur's great discovery of the bacillus of anthrax, the part played by microbes in the universe has constantly grown in importance, until it is now thought by many men of science that they are the chief factors in its life. Plants, as everyone knows, take carbon from the carbonic-acid gas found in the atmosphere, turn it into starch, cellulose, sugars, and oils, and thereby store up energy. When the plant is eaten by an animal, it furnishes the eater with glycogen and fats, which are in their turn converted into muscular work. The energy thus put at the disposal of living beings comes in the first instance from the sun, but it is made available largely by means of microbes. Microbes prepare the soil for vegetation and agriculture, and accumulate in the earth the nitrogen that we absorb with cereal food. They even help to break up rocks, and thus to produce earth that can be worked; while they are among the chief agents of fermentation and digestion.

Yet, in spite of all this, microbes have for the majority a bad name, and most people look on them rather as the enemies of life than as its helpers and friends. This is largely due to the behaviour of a relatively small class among them who are the agents and effective causes of certain mortal diseases by reason of the poisons or toxins which they manufacture in the system. One has only to mention the bacilli of tuberculosis, of diphtheria, of small-pox, and the *vibrio* of cholera to show how terrible is their work in this respect; and yet these dreaded agents of death are in themselves a kind of sport, being species which the struggle for existence, through which all organisms pass, has armed with the weapons they use against us. Most of them are parasites which can only live at the expense of an animal or vegetable host and in a medium which they have to create for themselves. Pasteur showed that their virulence could be abated or even abolished altogether by providing them with another medium; and the reverse of the picture was shown when another investigator succeeded in producing pathogenic or disease-causing bacilli by introducing into the peritoneal cavities of guinea-pigs and rabbits microbes whose normal function is to reduce to their chemical constituents as quickly as possible the tissues of dead plants.

DESTRUCTION BY THE HIDDEN DEATH CONTROLLED BY AN INVISIBLE ENEMY: THE EXPLOSION OF A BURIED MINE-GRENADE CONTAINING 400 PROJECTILES.

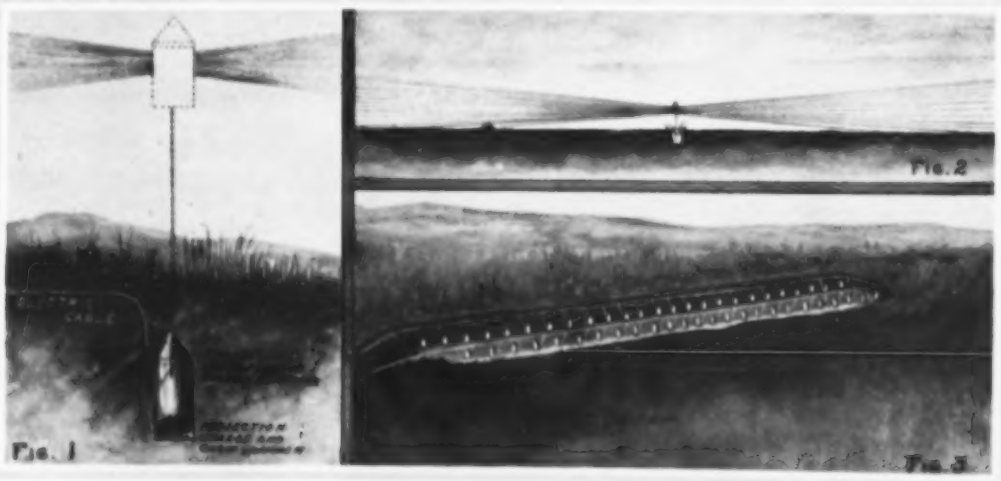
The mine-grenade whose working is illustrated in the invention of Mr. N. W. Aasen, a Norwegian engineer. Each grenade is buried in a place unsuspected by the advancing enemy; weighs about 9 lb., including its accessories; contains 400 projectiles and about 12 oz. of an extremely powerful explosive; and is fired by an electric current supplied to it through a flexible cable, which is also buried. To quote Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz in the "Scientific American": "The grenade consists of an iron cylinder with a conical point, which contains in its interior the projectiles and explosive charge as well as the mechanism causing the grenade to rise from the ground and eventually to explode. . . . At the bottom of the cylinder there is a small powder-charge, which is ignited by the electric current and projects the shell-body vertically through the superincumbent earth-layers. The fuse which ignites the shell-body is connected with

(Continued below.)

Fortunately for us, if the parasite can thus use means for making good his habitation at the expense of the host, the host is not without allies which enable him to make harmless the parasite. The most efficient of these are in the majority of cases the leucocytes or white corpuscles of the blood, which act, as is so often said, as policemen in arresting and rendering harmless the invader. Yet his routes of attack are many and various. By the bites of insects, the microbes causing malaria, yellow fever, and sleeping-sickness all pass directly into the blood. Others gain an entry into the intestinal canal by the medium of food containing putrefactive bacteria either generated therein or deposited on it by the *dejecta* of flies. And lately it has come to be seen that a great carrier of harmful microbes is the air. MM. Trillat and Fouassier, in a communication to the Académie des Sciences made shortly before Christmas, showed that the small vesicles or water-drops present in the atmosphere form a medium in which many pathogenic microbes will multiply and flourish; and M. Bordas has given it as his opinion that this is one of the chief routes of transmission for the bacillus of typhoid fever. This microbe, which is the same as that which causes typhus, or the disease of camps, is probably always with us, but has little effect save on enfeebled bodies or those suffering from actual lesions of the tissues. It generates most quickly in moist and tranquil air, but seems incapable of reproduction if the air is dried and kept moving. The investigation now proceeding into its means of transmission will doubtless throw light upon the attacks of this and other microbes; but in the meantime it may be said that overcrowding seems one cause of their increase. The filtering of water and the avoidance of certain foods are rightly recommended as prophylactic measures; but it may well be that in open windows, well-warmed houses, and the avoidance of crowds, we have even more effective means of protection against our unwelcome guests.

F. L.

CARRYING DEATH OVER A WIDE AREA: A BATTERY OF BURIED MINE-GRENADES EXPLODING.



(1) HOW THE MINE-GRENADE IS BURIED—THE DOTTED LINES SHOWING THE EXPLODING POSITION; (2) THE TRAJECTORIES OF THE PROJECTILES AFTER THE EXPLOSION; AND (3) A BURIED BATTERY OF THE MINE-GRENADES.

(Continued.)

a chain, the opposite end of which is fixed to the cylinder remaining in the ground. Explosion thus occurs at the very moment that the chain is tightened." As a rule, the grenade is projected upwards to a height of about three feet. It then explodes and discharges its 400 projectiles in a horizontal direction, radially from the centre, and parallel to the surface of the ground, which it sweeps over an area of at least 960 square yards. At 40 feet the projectiles will pierce a timber wall at least 4 inches thick, and they exert mortal effects up to 98 yards. Grenades may remain in the ground for years without suffering damage.

THE KINGDOM BORN OF THE BALKAN WAR: THE NEW ALBANIA.

FROM THE RELIEF MAP BY PROFESSOR M. ZENO DIEMER.

SHOWING VALONA, WHICH, IF MADE A WAR-PORT, WOULD DOMINATE THE ADRIATIC: ALBANIA AND ITS FRONTIERS; AND FRONTIERS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Politically, the most important point of the new Kingdom of Albania is Valona (or Avlona) on the Adriatic, fifty-eight miles south of Durazzo, and at the south end of a lagoon 14 miles inland from the Bay of Valona. If the place were made a war-port, it would dominate the Adriatic Sea; for the Straits of Otranto are a mere seventy miles wide. Further, Valona gains great importance as starting-point for a railway-line which is to be built to Monastir and will open a new route from France and Italy to the East—Brindisi, Valona, Salonica, and Asia Minor. Austria cannot carry out her scheme for a line from Sarajevo to Mitrovitza, the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar being in the hands of Servia; thus she has to give up the idea of direct communication between Bosnia and Salonica; so she, in company with various other Powers, has special interest in Albania's future. Montenegro, despite her efforts, has not obtained a waterway from Lake Scutari to the sea, and must still cross a mountain pass 2730 feet high, by means of a small-gauge railway, in order to reach her only port, Antivari. The town of Scutari and the Port of San Giovanni di Medua will be most important places in the new Albania. The southern frontier of Albania is bounded by Greece, which hopes that Corfu will become entirely Greek.

DUE TO A SACRED MOUNTAIN?—THE SAKURA SHIMA ERUPTION.

Photographs by Asiko

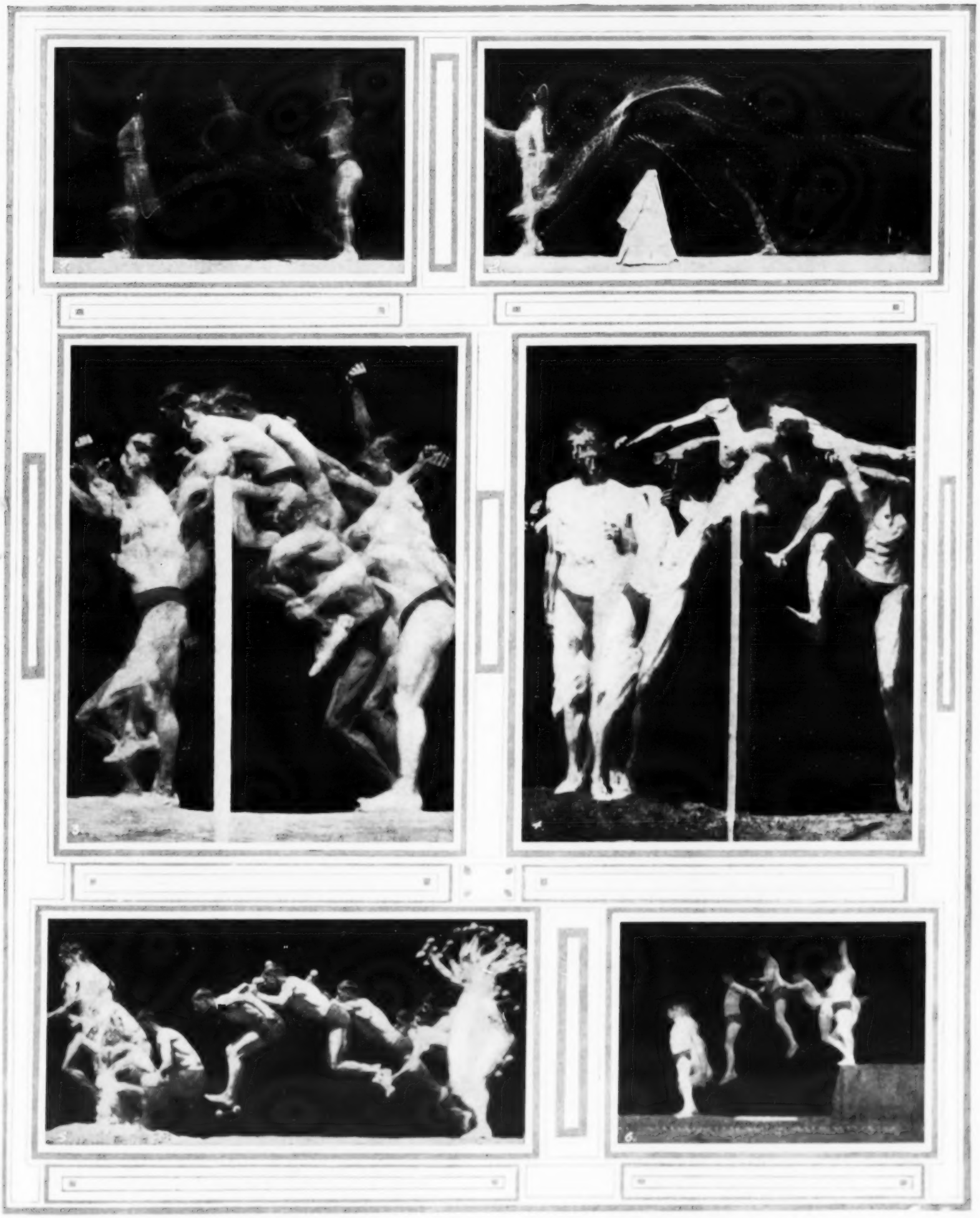
THE DISASTER TO SAKURA SHIMA, AND TO KAGOSHIMA, SEAT OF MANUFACTURE OF THE FAMOUS SATSUMA WARE: THE SAKURA SHIMA (CHERRY ISLAND) VOLCANO IN ERUPTION LAST MONTH.

SOME OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND: REFUGEES LEAVING THE TOWN OF KAGOSHIMA.

AFTER THE DISASTROUS ERUPTION: DESTRUCTION IN THE TOWN OF KAGOSHIMA.

On the left-hand side of the first photograph, in the foreground, is a graveyard with tombstones uprooted and shaken down by earthquake. The photograph was taken in the town of Kagoshima on January 14. As we noted in "The Illustrated London News" at the time, the first accounts of the eruption of the volcano of Sakura Shima, an island in the Gulf of Kagoshima, Japan, were conflicting and exaggerated. For all that, there was an estimated death-roll on Sakura Shima of 200; not one of the houses on the shore of Kagoshima Bay, some 30,000 in all, retained its shape; the streets of Kagoshima were covered with wreckage and ashes; and some 200,000 people had to flee. The opinion has been expressed that the eruption was due to the activities of the volcano Higashi Kiri Shima, upon which, according to legend, the Emperor's divine ancestor descended from Heaven to aid the first Emperor in the conquest of the land. The word "shima," we may add, is the Japanese for "island."

WHAT AM I DOING WRONG? ANALYSIS OF ATHLETIC MOVEMENTS—III.



1. A LONG JUMP WITH FEET TOGETHER.
3. A HIGH JUMP WITH FEET TOGETHER.
5. A LONG JUMP WITH FEET CLOSED AND WITH THE AID OF DUMB-BELLS.
2. A HIGH JUMP—TAKE-OFF AFTER A RUN.
4. A HIGH JUMP—TAKE-OFF AFTER A RUN.
6. A JUMP ON TO A HEIGHT AND FROM A HEIGHT.

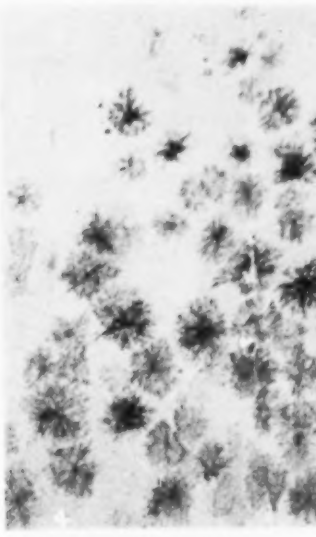
We continue here our series of chronophotographs analysing athletic movements, and again we give a brief description of the idea. The cinematograph will show the master what the pupil is doing, and can, by slackening the revolution of the film-carriers, act as an analyser or decomposer of even such complicated movements as those of a bird in flight. The Joinville School substitutes for the expensive cinematograms many instantaneous photographs of the movements of a pupil all taken on the same plate, which is fixed instead of moving like a cinematograph film. So the athletic movements are split up into parts on a single plate.

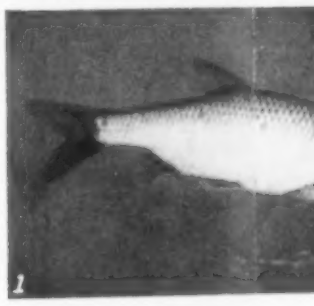
Fish and Sea Anemones Concealing Themselves by Reflecting Their Under-Water

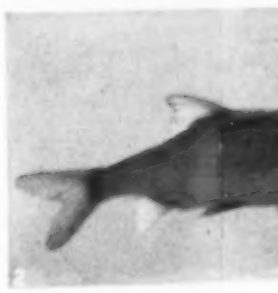
NATURAL-COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHS BY

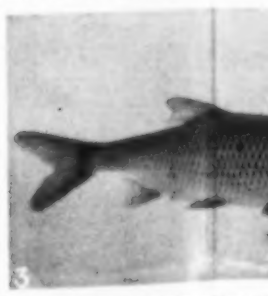
(1).

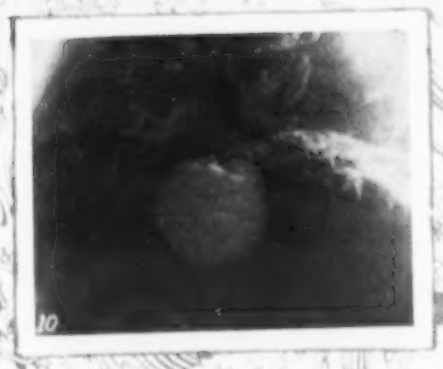
Examine a smelt or a sprat and you will see that the sides are silvery, the belly white, and the back more or less dark in colour. The explanation is as follows: In the deep layers of the skin of a fish are numerous mother-o'-pearl-like spicules—iridocytes—which are welded together and form a continuous reflecting surface. On the sides of a fish, in addition to this deep reflecting surface, iridocytes are also present on the scales; and these, acting like prisms, catch and break up the light reflected from below, thus giving the sides their silvery appearance. On the belly of a fish no iridocytes are present on the scales, and so this portion appears merely a dull white. The back is dark because in the skin of the back are numerous colour-cells, which are branched and contract on the stimulation of light received through the eye of the fish. In this Supplement is shown a silvery roach, illustrating the points referred to (No. 1). This fish—though in the water appears silvery because it was photographed in an ordinary glass-fronted tank, and thus reflected the white light that reached its sides. But in nature very little light from above reaches the sides of a fish, as the illumination is entirely through the surface of the water, and the fish's sides and belly reflect the colour of the objects around. The illustrations of a "green" and "red" roach show to what extent a silvery fish can reflect colour (Nos. 2 and 3). For this particular experiment a sheet of











patterns. Let us take the perch as an
bars across it. The colour-cells on the
relax so that the body of the fish appear
all circumstances remain prominent. Nos.
the fish when he attempts to hide amon
around, and the outline of the fish is d
the reed scenery behind. In the illustrati
a pond, resting on green confervoid-covere
a submerged sunny bank, and among aut
not the only inhabitants of water that
reflection. All smooth objects reflect more
but more particularly so forms of animal
we find anemones pigmented so as to
No. 12 is an example of this. In addition

1. SILVERY BECAUSE REFLECTING THE WHITE LIGHT WHICH REACHED ITS SIDES: A ROACH PHOTOGRAPHED IN A TANK WITH A GLASS FRONT.

2. GREEN BECAUSE REFLECTING THE COLOUR OF A TIN PAINTED GREEN: THE SAME ROACH ILLUMINATED BY LIGHT REACHING IT THROUGH THE SURFACE OF THE WATER ONLY.

3. RED BECAUSE REFLECTING THE COLOUR OF A TIN PAINTED RED: THE SAME ROACH ILLUMINATED BY LIGHT REACHING IT THROUGH THE SURFACE OF THE WATER ONLY.

4. PRESENT TO MODIFY THE AMOUNT OF REFLECTION OF LIGHT FROM ABOVE AND SO AID REFLECTION AS A CONCEALING FACTOR: COLOUR-CELLS IN THE SKIN ON THE BACK OF A FISH.

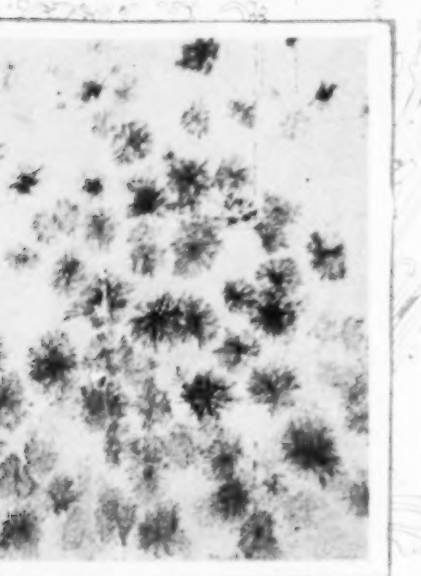
5, 6, and 7. SHOWN IN THREE DIFFERENTLY COLOURED ENVIRONMENTS: A PERCH REFLECTING THE COLOUR AROUND; THE COLOUR-CELLS ON THE BACK MODIFYING THE AMOUNT OF REFLECTION FROM ABOVE, BUT THE BARS REMAINING AS DARK BANDS ACROSS THE BODY.

Continued.

which undoubtedly escape detection and destruction by reflecting the colour of their surroundings. In nature, white anemones and all other forms of white marine life are almost invariably found in crevices and attached to the under-surface of shelving rocks. In this position, though they still appear white to us when seen from above the surface, from below the water, with the top light cut off, they are concealed by reflection. In the illustrations, a white anemone seen from below the surface is shown exposed to the light above, and it appears white (No. 9). But when the same anemone moved only a few inches under the protection of a shelving rock, the top light was cut off, and by reflection it appeared the same colour as its

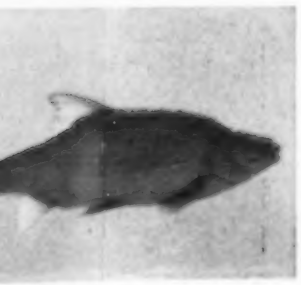
er-Water Surroundings: Natural-Colour Photographs of Protective Light-Catching.

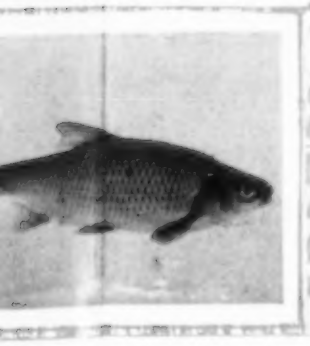
PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. FRANCIS WARD.



(2)

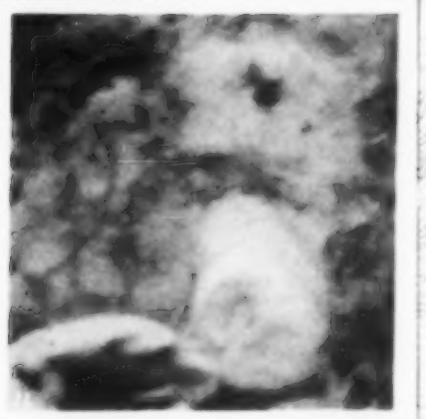
tin, painted first green and then red, was placed between the fish and the camera, and the fish was photographed through a hole in the tin. Now, if the fish reflected equally well all over, the sides and belly might be the same shade and colour as the surroundings, but the fish would be revealed to its enemies by a silvery streak along its back, as this part reflected the light from above. This reflection from above is modified by the dark colour-cells present in the skin of the back (No. 4). Thus we have a perfect mechanical arrangement which enables the fish to appear of a uniform shade, when seen from below the surface. The dark colour-cells contract on the stimulus of light received through the eye of the fish. When this stimulus is removed the colour-cells again expand. Now, supposing a fish is in light surroundings, its body, by reflection, appears light; but the same light which is reflected from the body, through the eye of the fish, causes a contraction of the colour-cells; and thus the back, reflecting more light from above, appears light like the rest of the fish. When the fish is in dark environments, the sides and belly, by reflection, appear dark, and as there is now no stimulus of light to cause the colour-cells on the back to contract, they remain relaxed. The back, therefore, appears dark, like the rest of the fish. Silvery fish, in general, usually swim in open waters, where they are viewed by other fish against a uniformly coloured background. But fish which live among reeds, weeds, rocks, and stones have colour-cells arranged upon their bodies in various





(3)

the perch as an example. This fish has five or more colour-cells on the back, between the bars, contract and of the fish appears one general tone; but the bars under n prominent (Nos. 5, 6 and 7). These bars help to conceal mpts to hide among reeds. The body reflects the colour e of the perch is difficult to see, while the bars fit in with d. In the illustrations, the perch is seen at the bottom of een conferva-covered stones, in the light environments of nk, and among autumn tints (Nos. 5, 6 and 7). Fish are nts of water that are concealed from their enemies by objects reflect, more or less, the colour of their surroundings. o forms of animal life that are white. In most rock-pools, mented so as to simulate their environments. Illustration of this. In addition, there are several pure white anemones



D RE-
A FISH.
FLECT-
THE
BANDS

ariably
water,
white
as its

8. REFLECTING ITS SURROUNDINGS IN MANNER AIDING IT TO ESCAPE DETECTION: A PIKE BLENDING WITH SUB-AQUATIC SCENERY.

9. WHITE BECAUSE REFLECTING THE LIGHT FROM ABOVE: A WHITE SEA-ANEMONE (ACTINOLOBA DIANTHUS) ALMOST CLOSED.

10. GREEN BECAUSE REFLECTING ITS GREEN SURROUNDINGS: THE SAME ANEMONE MOVED UNDER A SHELVING ROCK AND SO HAVING THE TOP LIGHT CUT OFF.

11. WHITE AND YELLOW BECAUSE REFLECTING ITS SURROUNDINGS: THE SAME ANEMONE UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS—THAT IS, ATTACHED TO THE UNDER-SURFACE OF A GRANITE BOULDER.

12. PIGMENTED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO SIMULATE THEIR SURROUNDINGS EVEN WHEN THEY ARE ILLUMINATED BY A LIGHT COMING FROM ABOVE: A GROUP OF OTHER ANEMONES.

surroundings (No. 10). Again, we have an illustration of the same anemone, this time half open, attached to the under-surface of a granite boulder, and the anemone appears yellow and white, like the adjacent rocks (No. 11). Dr. Ward has, for studying fish-life and taking such photographs as these, an observation-chamber, sunk in the ground, at the edge of a pond, with its top on a level with the water-line, and with a glass front where the water touches it. "Concealed in the chamber, the observer can watch the fish as they appear to each other in the water. In consequence of the darkness in the chamber and the light in the pond, the glass is converted into a mirror, and the fish merely sees himself and his surroundings reflected."

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

TO GIVE EXTRA BLESSEDNESS TO THAT BLESSED WORD "MESOPOTAMIA": THE NEW HINDIEH BARRAGE ON THE EUPHRATES.

The first photograph shows the Hindieh Barrage recently completed on the River Euphrates, as a part of Sir William Willcocks's scheme to restore to Mesopotamia, the original home of the Hebrews, its former fertility. The Hillah Regulator, in conjunction with this, is to divert the waters of the Euphrates into their old bed, past Babylon. The photograph was taken looking north. The thirty-six arches should be noted. Twelve gates are closed. The old barrage, built by the Turks chiefly of bricks taken from Babylon, was photographed looking south.

BUILT BY THE TURKS, MOSTLY OF BRICKS TAKEN FROM BABYLON: THE OLD BARRAGE—UNABLE TO WITHSTAND THE WEIGHT OF WATER.

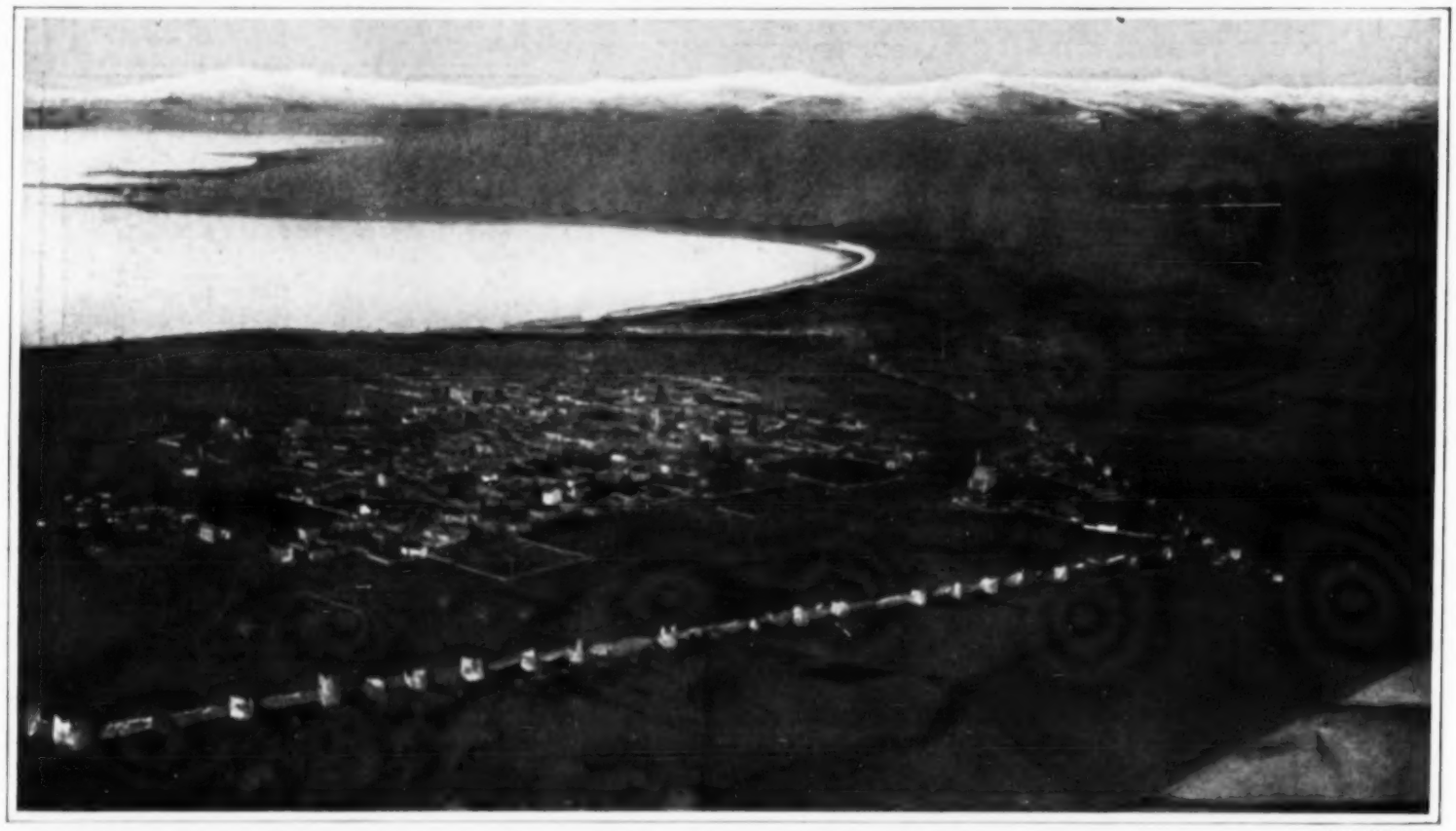


Photo. M. Bonnier.

NICAEA, TAKEN BY THE CRUSADERS IN 1097, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR: ISNIK, FROM M. BONNIER'S FLYING-MACHINE.

In "The Illustrated London News" of January 24, we gave a remarkably fine illustration of virgin peaks of the Taurus Mountains crossed by way of the air by M. Marc Bonnier, during his Paris-to-Egypt flight, a panoramic photograph taken by the pilot's passenger. Here we give another photograph taken during that flight; and it may be noted that M. Bonnier left Paris on his aerial journey on November 10 and arrived at Heliopolis on the morning of January 1. Isnik is the modern name for Nicaea, built in the fourth century B.C., one of the chief cities of Bithynia, the seat of the first General Church Council, in 325 A.D., and of the seventh in 787. The Crusaders took it in 1097; the Turks in 1330. It is nearly 60 miles from Constantinople.

Photo. Topical.

IN OPPOSITION TO THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE: "SPRINGLAWN VOLUNTEERS" DRILLING NEAR MOUNTBELLOW, CO. GALWAY.

The Ulster Volunteer Force is evidently to have rivals. It may be noted, further, that the "Daily News" said the other day: "Those who best know the state of affairs in Ulster know that at this moment it is a very dangerous one. There should certainly be no more speeches on the Ministerial side about 'bluff.' It is conceivable that if there had been fewer of such speeches in the past, the position now might have been easier."—With regard to the second photograph, it must be mentioned that considerable agitation was caused in France by a report that the great German armament firm of Krupp had purchased the Putiloff Works, at St. Petersburg, which hold all the secrets of the French firm of Creusot. There have been many denials.

Photo. Record Press.

KRUPPS AND RUSSIA: THE PUTILOFF ARMAMENT WORKS, ST. PETERSBURG, WHICH HOLD ALL THE SECRETS OF THE FRENCH FIRM OF CREUSOT.

IN THE "SUNNY" SOUTH!—AN ABNORMAL MIDI SIGHT.

CUTTING THEIR WAY THROUGH: SNOW-PLOUGHS AT WORK IN FRANCE.

The whole of France has been experiencing very bitter weather, and snow has been falling heavily not only in the North, but in the South, where sun is more usually the order of the day. Communication with the Midi was practically impossible. To this fact the photograph bears eloquent witness. It illustrates a scene at Puichéric, near Carcassonne. Two engines with snow-ploughs are seen clearing the line. The Riviera is now enjoying bright sunshine.

SEEKING FOOD AND CLOTHING: "WILD FOREST-DWELLERS"

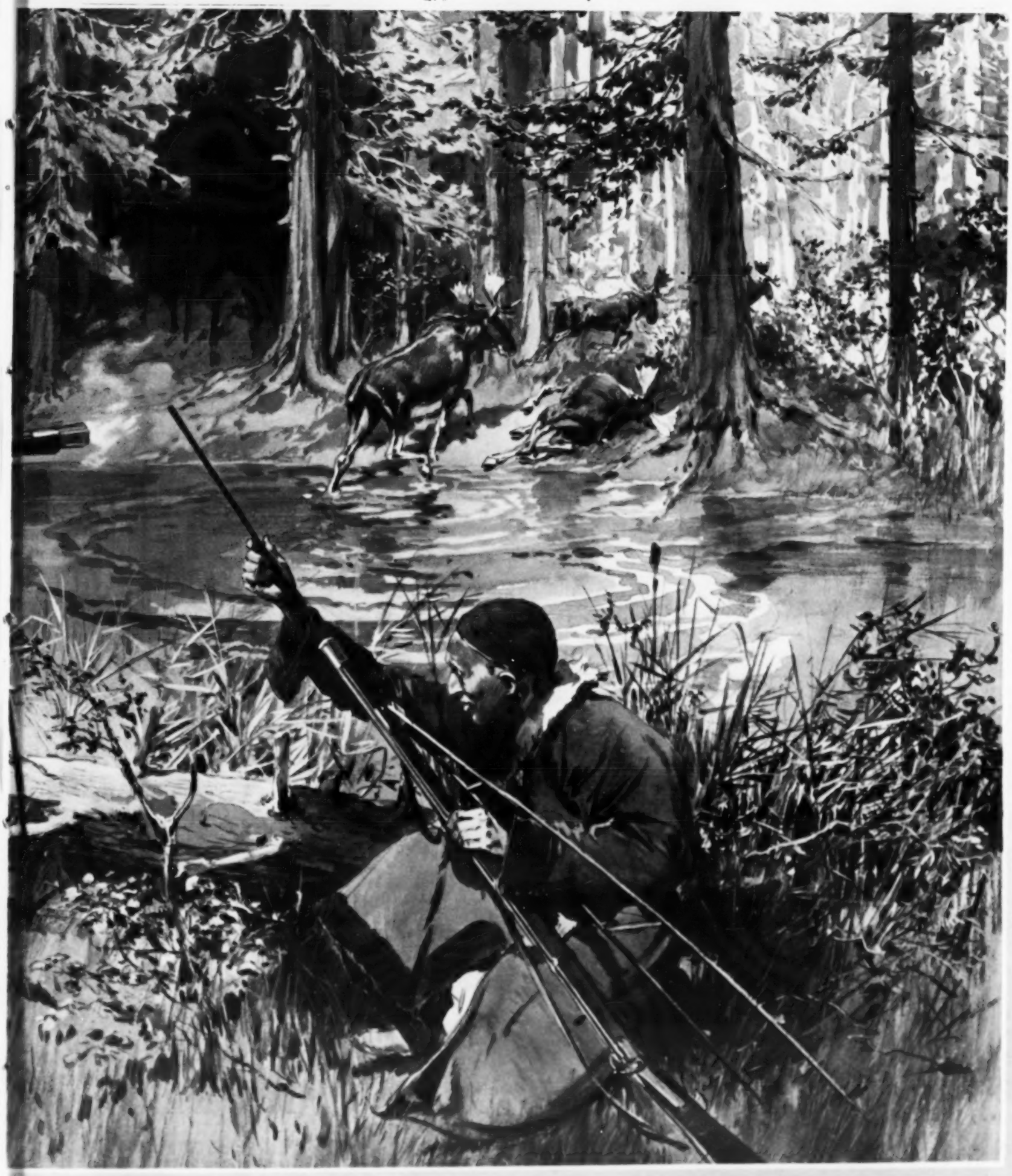
Drawn by Frédéric de Haenen, from

USING ANTIQUE FLINTLOCKS WITH REMARKABLY LONG SUPPORTING FORKS ATTACHED TO

The strange tribes inhabiting the Russo-Mongolian borderlands have recently been brought into notice both by the fact of the Mongol revolt against Chinese suzerainty and the importance of their land to their Siberian neighbours. Attention has been drawn to the peculiarity of some of these people by Mr. Douglas Carruthers in his recently published work, "Unknown Mongolia." The scene here depicted is typical of the life of the Uriankhai—the "wild forest-dwellers"—on the banks of the highest sources of the Yenisei River, in a debatable region sparsely inhabited, but of great resources. The Uriankhai are the remnant of the ancient inhabitants of Southern Siberia, and are now only found in small, isolated communities in this far-away and secluded region. Some of them live in dense forest, inhabiting birch-bark tepees, herding reindeer or living by the chase. They are expert hunters, various deer, moose, and

OF THE PEOPLES REVOLTING AGAINST CHINESE SUZERAINTY.

Material Supplied by Douglas Carruthers.



THE BARRELS: URIANKHAI HUNTING THE MOOSE ON THE RUSSO-MONGOLIAN FRONTIER.

fur-bearing animals being their chief quarry; they are here seen hunting the moose with bows and antique flintlocks. Writing of the Uriankhai guns in the book already mentioned, Mr. Carruthers says of them that they are "the ordinary long-barrelled muzzle-loaders, such as are used everywhere on the outskirts of the Chinese Empire; but they differ from most guns that we have seen elsewhere, in the remarkably long forks attached to the fore-part of the barrel as a support. All the native hunters of Central Asia use supports of this kind, but usually on a smaller scale. We imagine that the length of those used by the Uriankhai is necessitated by the heavy undergrowth over which they have to shoot. . . . His [the Uriankhai's] unequalled skill as a hunter is due to his dependence upon wild game, not only for his meat-supply, but also for his clothes, the produce of the reindeer supplementing this requirement and supplying transport."

THE MUCH-DISCUSSED PLUMAGE QUESTION: BIRDS WHICH

Photographs by

THE GULIELMI BIRD OF PARADISE, WITH WHITE PLUMES, IS ONE OF THE RAREST OF PARADISE BIRDS. IT IS NOT USED COMMERCIALLY.

1

To quote an article by one interested in the economic preservation of bird-life, which appears elsewhere in this issue and deals with the question of the Government measure for the suppression of the trade in the plumage of tropical birds in the British Isles: "The arguments on both sides may be summed up very briefly. The prohibitionists say, in effect: This traffic in wild birds is ugly and reprehensible; it leads to the destruction, sometimes under circumstances of revolting cruelty, of birds that are at best valuable and at worst harmless. The United States has abolished the trade, let

[Continued opposite.

THESE REAL EGRET FEATHERS ARE FROM ARDEA GARZETTA, COMMONLY CALLED THE LITTLE EGRET, A WIDELY DISTRIBUTED BIRD.

THE GREAT WHITE EGRET, OR THE EUROPEAN WHITE HERON (HERODIAS, OR ARDEA, ALBA) SUPPLIED THESE EGRET FEATHERS.

THE GREAT WHITE HERON, FURNISHER OF EGRET FEATHERS, RANGES FROM CENTRAL EUROPE TO AFRICA AND ASIA. IT IS ONE OF THE ARDEA, THE LARGEST GENUS OF HERON.

THE TAIL-FEATHERS OF THE SNOW PHEASANT ARE USED FOR MANDARINS' HEAD-ORNAMENTS.

HUNDREDS OF GREAT HERE SEEN—IN A VENE THE TREES AT

THE MYCTERIA AMERICANA, OR JABIRU STORK, WHICH IS HERE ILLUSTRATED, IS A NATIVE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THE TOUCAN'S BREAST-FEATHERS ARE CHIEFLY USED FOR FLY-FISHING. THE BIRD, WHICH IS FROM SOUTH AMERICA, IS EDIBLE.

2

million pheasants annually in cold blood? On the other hand, if it be permissible to kill birds, why should they not be killed in moderate quantities, and under properly regulated conditions, for personal adornment which creates employment? To this question the prohibitionist replies by changing the subject. He declares that birds are only valuable for commerce when they have assumed their nuptial plumage, and that they are killed at the season when this is worn. To this it has been replied that the commercial value of birds depends very little upon nuptial plumage,

[Continued opposite.

THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE COCK OF THE ANDES, ETC.: ITS FEATHERS ARE FLIES FOR THE

In connection with the use of birds' plumage for trade purposes, a subject dealt with here and in an article elsewhere in this issue from the point of view of the Committee for the Economic Preservation of Birds, it may be noted that, at the recent Annual Meeting of the Zoological Society of New York, it was resolved to cable to the Zoological Society of London the following message: "That the Zoological Society of New York, having been largely instrumental in securing the passage of our national measures for the protection of the birds of the world, by preventing all importations for purposes of fashion or millinery, hereby extends its greetings to its fellow-members of the Zoological Society of London, and expresses

SUPPLY FINE FEATHERS FOR WEAR AND FOR ANGLERS.

CONTRACT, ETC.

THIS EXCELLENT IMITATION OF EGRET FEATHERS IS MADE OF NOTHING MORE VALUABLE THAN HORSEHAIR SPECIALLY TREATED.

THE ILLUSTRATION HERE GIVEN IS OF ANOTHER IMITATION: "BIRD-OF-PARADISE" PLUMES OF BARNDOOR FOWLS' PLUMAGE.

3

England follow her example. The advocates of Economic Preservation claim also to be bird-lovers, but they admit the right of man to take a moderate tribute of bird-life provided that no species required for trade is reduced to danger-point. They argue that many of the most powerful supporters of prohibition are men and women who, with the aid of their friends, kill in any given year for the mere satisfaction of a primitive instinct more birds than are killed for purely trade purposes throughout the world. They say, too: If it be wrong to take bird-life, why do you in England alone kill three

(Continued on No. 4.)

THE ONCE-SACRED LONG-TAILED TROGON, KNOWN AS THE QUEZTAL, IS FOUND AT A HEIGHT OF [illegible] TO [illegible] FEET IN CENTRAL AND THE NORTHERN PART OF S. AMERICA.

WHITE HERONS ARE ZUELAN GARCERO — ON THE WATER'S EDGE.

THE EXPORT OF THE RAGGIANA BIRD OF PARADISE IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN AS IT IS FOUND ONLY ON BRITISH TERRITORY.

THE MONAL PHEASANT, FROM INDIA, IS LARGER THAN THE ORDINARY PHEASANT. IT SERVES DOUBLE PURPOSE, FOR IT IS EATEN AND ALL ITS PLUMAGE IS USED. IT IS SAID THAT THE MONAL PHEASANT CAN BE ACCLIMATISED.

THE ROCK, WHICH HAILS FROM ECUADOR, MUCH VALUED FOR THE MAKING OF FLY OF ANGLERS.

4

and that in the case of the White Herons the amount of 'ripe' plumage used is becoming less and less every year, although the actual imports of 'osprey' plumage are not diminishing. The reason given is that in all parts of the world where authority can be maintained, landowners protect the herons until the young are fledged and able to take care of themselves. At the same time all bird-lovers, whatever their views of protection, are agreed that every effort should be made to reduce to vanishing-point the killing of birds that have young to care for."

THE SPOTTED FEATHERS OF THE JUNGLE COCK (FROM INDIA) ARE USED — AND USED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY — FOR FLY-FISHING.

THE LITTLE EGRET (ARDEA GARZETTA) IS THE SMALLEST OF ALL THE EGRETS, AND IS FOUND ALL OVER THE WORLD.

the hope that the Society, which represents the other great metropolis of the world, will lend its unanimous support to the Hobhouse Bill, now before Parliament, which is designed to reinforce the protective measures passed by Congress. The effect of the American Bill has been instantaneous and widespread, and is now receiving unanimous support all over the United States. The very passage and enforcement of the Bill has created a sentiment for wild life protection in many quarters where it did not exist before. The millinery trade has adapted itself to the new conditions, and the law is acknowledged to be most beneficial in its results."

LITERATURE

ANNA COMNENA DICTATING "THE ALEXIAD" TO HER AMANUENSIS.

A JAPANESE POET: YONE NOGUCHI.

Mr. Elkin Mathews has issued a new edition of Yone Noguchi's poems, "The Pilgrimage," also his essays, "Through the Torii." Mr. Noguchi recently lectured on Japanese poetry at Oxford.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

RICHARD DE BURY, BISHOP OF DURHAM, AMONG HIS COPYISTS & CALLIGRAPHERS.

Far New Guinea. New Guinea is an inexhaustible subject; out of it there seems always to be some new book, as out of Africa there is always some new thing. One of the latest is entitled "In Far New Guinea: A Stirring Record of Work and Observation amongst the Wedauan People of New Guinea, with a Description of Their Manners, Customs, and Religions," etc., etc. We wonder if this weighty description is due to the author or his publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Service, and Co., and whether the author, Mr. Henry Newton, likes to be saddled with the modest word "stirring" to cry up his own wares. Advertising on a title-page is always risky, but in this case, at any rate, the contents of the book fulfil the promise. A good deal of the picturesque detail regarding boats, houses, native costume, and industries has been given in other books upon New Guinea, but here there is more careful and minute observation. The chapters on Totemism and Tabus, Sorcery, Childhood and Marriage, Divorce and Polygamy, are especially valuable and interesting. So, too, are the personal character sketches, such as that of Wauda, a native policeman, who died a heathen, but was so excellent a fellow that our author hopes to meet him hereafter. Mr. Newton devotes several chapters to an account of his missionary labours, which give him cause for encouragement in some departments, while in others there is failure so far. The New Guinea native is difficult to reach, and the schools cannot do much with him; but although an inspector at home would be horrified at the backwardness, the schools are a very valuable factor in the mission influence. Mr. Newton is full of hope for the future. The author is devoted to his backward flock; he has studied them intimately and with sympathy, and this record is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of a region still mysterious. There is plenty of implicit evidence here that the life is trying for the white man, and that missionary work in New Guinea is one of exceptional sacrifice. The intellectual development of the people is low and their spiritual conceptions of the crudest, but patient training seems to give results on the whole encouraging. There is a great deal of excellent entertainment, together with instruction, in this volume. Particularly amusing are the accounts of native medical practice. The doctor, who is known as the Gweri man, actually brings with him the cause of the disease. He applies a sort of massage to the affected part, and then, gathering the patient's skin into his hands just over the ailing spot, he pretends to take away something in his closed fists. Going outside the village, he throws away what he holds, and in the grass will be found sticks or stones or other oddments which are the alleged source of the malady.

IN FAR NEW GUINEA.
By Henry Newton.
Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Service.

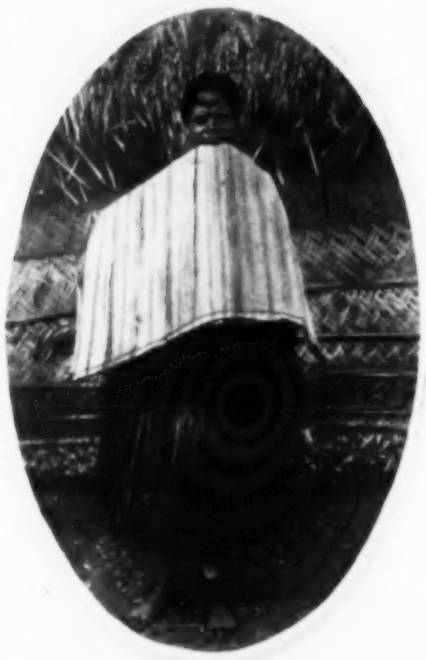
A COCO-NUT BANQUET WHERE NOTHING IS EATEN, BUT EVERYTHING CARRIED AWAY: A FEAST IN BARTLE BAY, NEW GUINEA.

"Sometimes as many as 3000 coco-nuts are provided for a feast. In this picture we can see them stacked in the centre of the circle. It is good form in Papua to eat nothing at a feast, but to carry away everything."—[*From "In Far New Guinea."*]

HOW A NEW GUINEA MOTHER DISPOSES OF HER BABY WHEN SHE IS BUSY: A CHILD HUNG UP IN A BAG.

"When the mother is busy, she puts her baby in a string bag suspended from the roof of the house. (To make the photograph clear, a piece of Tapa cloth is being held up behind the bag containing the child.)"

From "In Far New Guinea."



HOW A NEW GUINEA MOTHER PROTECTS HER BABY FROM THE SUN: A PAPUAN SUN-SHADE HELD BY THE TEETH.

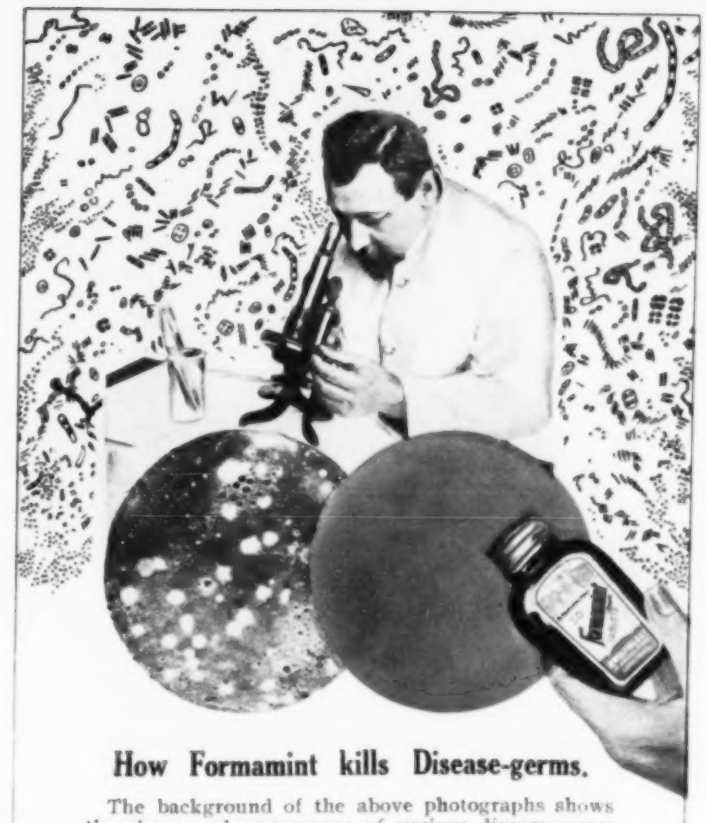
"In order to shelter her baby from the fierce rays of the sun, this woman is using a mat made of pandanus leaf, stitched together, which she holds in place with her teeth."

From "In Far New Guinea."

WHERE AN "UPSTAIRS" IS UNCOMMON: A TWO-STOREYED HOUSE IN NEW GUINEA.

WITH A THATCHED SHELTER FOR PIGS IN THE FOREGROUND: HOUSES IN BARTLE BAY, NEW GUINEA.

From "In Far New Guinea."



How Formamint kills Disease-germs.

The background of the above photographs shows the shape and appearance of various disease-germs as seen through the microscope. The discs are reproduced from actual micro-photographs taken by Dr. Piorkowski, the famous bacteriologist.

In this experiment, two glass plates, covered with "agar jelly," a substance on which germs thrive, were exposed in a railway-carriage. One (the right-hand plate) was also treated with saliva from a person who had sucked four Formamint Tablets. All germs on this plate were destroyed, while they grew abundantly on the other plate (the left-hand one), which had not been treated with Formamint. Thus, when you suck Formamint, all disease-germs in your mouth and throat are quickly destroyed.

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By taking Formamint Regularly.

"Sore Throats are always dangerous when not treated in the proper manner," says a medical writer.

Therefore, when your throat feels even a little raw and sore, you should at once suck Formamint Tablets. You will be delighted at the soothing, healing action of this pleasant-tasting tablet as it dissolves in your saliva, impregnates your mouth and throat with a powerful antiseptic, and so exterminates the noxious germs which are the cause of Sore Throat.

But Formamint will do more than merely cure your Sore Throat: *it will prevent you from catching Sore Throats at all*, if you take it regularly. The habit of sucking a few tablets every day will make your whole mouth and throat practically inimical to germ-life, so that you will be protected not only against Sore Throats, but against grave infectious diseases like Consumption of the Lungs, Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc.

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The effects of tobacco and alcohol on the mouth-cavity are quickly removed by the use of Formamint. It protects the teeth from decay, helps to preserve the voice, and removes any taint from the breath. Many people use it as a part of their toilet routine, for it does all that a mouth wash can do and much more, thoroughly cleansing the membranes and making the whole mouth cavity feel fresh, cool and wholesome.

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We shall be pleased to send you a Free Sample of Formamint if you have not tried it. Simply drop a post-card, *mentioning this paper*, to A. Wulfing & Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C. If you have already used Formamint, let this remind you to buy a bottle at your Chemist's (price 1s. 11d.), for you should always keep Formamint handy.

The Medical Officer of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, states in an official circular:

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Mr. Jack London, the famous Novelist, writes:

"I am tremendously pleased with the antiseptic qualities of Formamint. It is a real cleanser of mouth and throat germs."

The Bishop of Hull writes:

"Wulfing's Formamint Tablets are the best specific I know of for preventing Sore Throat."

I heard a young mother talking to her little son about his teeth, telling him how important it is that the teeth be kept clean.

"If you want to be a big, strong boy," she said, "and then a big, strong man, you must have good teeth. And to keep your teeth sound you must remember now, while you are a little boy, to brush them twice every day" The young mother told me that the youngster liked the taste of the Ribbon Dental Cream and that this had helped her in inducing him to form the important daily habit. Of course, she talked with him about it now and then to impress on him the great advantage to his health and comfort that comes with this daily care. "Then twice a year," she added, "I have the dentist look him over."

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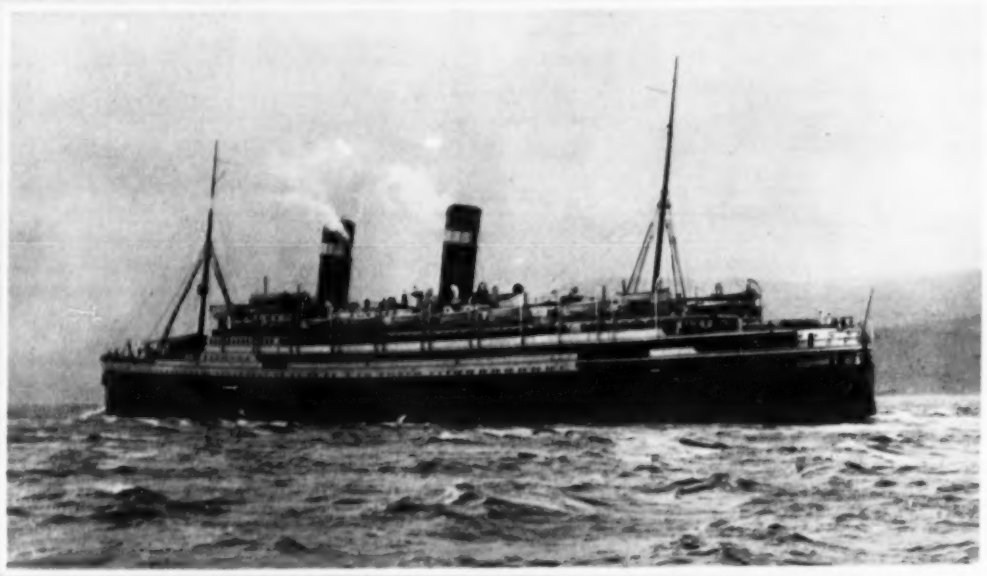
MUSIC.

THE Grand Opera Syndicate is to be congratulated upon its production of "Parsifal." In view of Bayreuth's authoritative conventions and the peculiar advantages enjoyed by the theatre that Gottfried Semper designed with Wagner's aid, the difficulties were enormous, and they were the greater by reason of the developments that have been brought about since Wagner's day in the technique of stage-management. To strike the modern note, and at the same time to respect the Bayreuth tradition, is well-nigh impossible; but the resources of Covent Garden are hardly rivalled anywhere, and the production of "Parsifal" is as impressive and as dignified as the most ardent Wagnerite can desire. By strict control of lights and the fullest development of the resources of the stage, something of the original atmosphere has been created, and whatever a seasoned judgment may find to say of "Parsifal" as a work of art, it cannot be doubted that the spectacle is rich and varied enough to draw all London to many more performances than can be given in the five weeks' season just inaugurated. For a long time to come eye and ear will be so busy receiving new impressions that the critical function will be left to the tongues and pens of professional critics. The first thought that will arise in many minds is one of satisfaction that Wagner's last gift to the world has been handled in London with so much loving and reverential care. Vast volumes of water will roll under the bridges that span the Thames before people begin to ask themselves whether the judicious pruning that would reduce "Parsifal" to normal length and enable the performance to start at 7.30, instead of 5 o'clock, might not in the long run be of advantage to the opera in England. To be at Covent Garden by the latter hour means to sacrifice a great part of the afternoon's work, and it is possible to be a lover of Wagner without being able to do as much as this. At present the suggestion savours of iconoclasm, but it will doubtless be made in due season. The company has been very carefully chosen. If Herr Hensel is not a really first-class tenor, it may at least be admitted that he is as good in this regard as most of his countrymen—operatic tenors do not seem to thrive on German soil. Herr Paul Knüpfer is a stately Gurnemanz: whether as singer or actor, he reaches a high level; and the same may be said of Herr Paul Bender in the difficult rôle of Amfortas. Frau Eva von der Osten has done so well in trying rôles that her success as Kundry occasions no surprise; and the new conductor from Mannheim, Herr Artur Bodanzky, preserves throughout the spirit of religious mysticism that animates the score.



THE LARGEST AND FASTEST VESSEL IN THE CANADIAN SERVICE: THE NEW ALLAN LINER, R.M.S. "ALSATIAN."

The "Alsatian" recently started on her maiden voyage to Canada. Her dimensions are 600 feet in length and 72 feet in beam, with a gross register tonnage of 18,500. She is fitted with a "cruiser" stern, which gives greater strength and protection for steering gear and propellers. The passenger accommodation is luxurious. With her sister ship, the "Calgarian," the "Alsatian" should make the St. Lawrence route to America, with its short open-sea passage, still more popular. She is a quadruple-screw turbine steamer.

Last week's concerts were too interesting to be overlooked. The London Symphony Orchestra, forced at the eleventh hour to find a substitute for M. Mlynarski, called Señor Arbos to the rescue, and he responded ably. He secured a very striking rendering of Dvorák's symphony, "From the New World." The work has seldom seemed more virile and interesting, or so graceful a tribute to the great country in which the composer was for a time a sojourner. M. Kochanski's playing of the solo part in Dr. Saint-Saëns' violin concerto in B minor was extremely attractive. His violin sang and soared in triumph from first to last; indeed, the music might have been written for the special qualities he brought to bear upon it.

A new-comer to the concert-halls is Miss Adela van Staveren, whose fine mezzo-soprano voice was heard to considerable advantage at the Æolian Hall. Her upper notes are very true and resonant, and throughout a programme that was extremely exacting the singer gave ample evidence of artistic intelligence and an intimate appreciation of the aims of many composers. On the operatic stage Miss van Staveren should have a future; for the concert-room she should develop still further the lyrical side of her gift.

The Royal Amateur Orchestral Society gave its second concert of the season at Queen's Hall last week, and is to be congratulated upon an engaging performance of the Unfinished Symphony of Schubert, a work it is hard to hear too often. Miss Ada Forrest's fine voice was heard to advantage; and Mr. W. H. Squire played a Saint-Saëns concerto with full tone and beautiful phrasing. The interruption by those who think that Woman's Suffrage questions can be raised to advantage at a concert was received ungratefully by an audience that did not appear to share the belief.

Dr. Henschel's first farewell recital drew a large audience to Bechstein's. The next, and last, will be given at the end of April, and with it one of the most significant and engaging figures of the musical world will pass, greatly regretted, from our midst.

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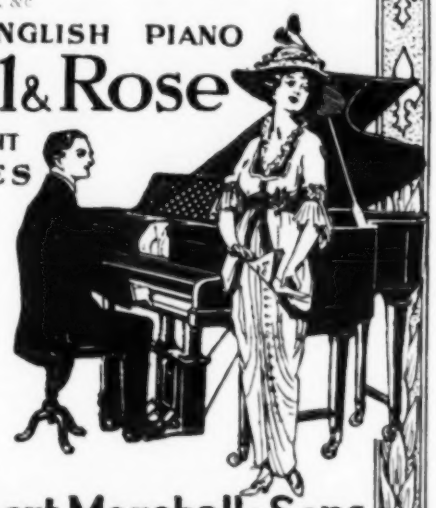

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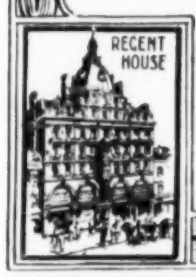

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P355

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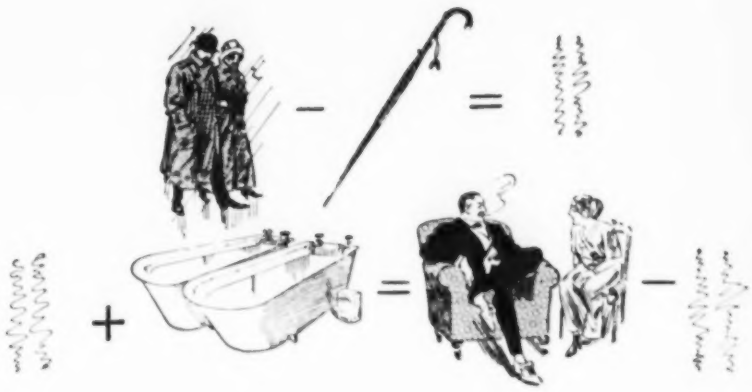


2 people minus 1 umbrella equals 2 chills... 2 chills plus 2 Mustard-Baths equals 2 people minus 2 chills.

Diagrams seem to be the order of the day. The recasting of war-torn territory——the route of a public procession——the course of the latest flying race——

All these are impressed upon our minds by diagrammatic illustrations. So we are trying to convey the lesson of the mustard-bath by a similar simple process.

The mustard-bath itself is simple. It is Nature's simple, unstudied way of conferring great health benefits upon the human physical and nervous systems through the simple combination of mustard and water.

Easy as it is to prepare a mustard-bath, the action of mustard upon the human body is really most complex. The valuable oils found only in mustard set up a peculiar chemical action when they are combined with water.

A mustard-bath is known the world over for its benefits in the case of chills, colds, and the many little aches and pains which come from over-fatigue.

Use Colman's Bath Mustard, specially prepared. Or take two or three tablespoonfuls of ordinary mustard, mix in a little cold water, and then stir around in a full-sized bath.

If you are sceptical, try a mustard-bath merely for the delightful softness of the water. The mustard-bath will prove its own case. Have you Colman's Mustard in the house ?..... An interesting booklet by Raymond Blathwayt, with samples of Bath Mustard, will be sent free of charge on application to:
J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich.

'Let Master Mustard prepare your bath.'

LADIES' PAGE.

HERE is news that should be somehow diffused far and wide! The "Dominions Royal Commission" has just issued an interim report assuring the girls of the domestic-worker class that their chances of marriage are no better in the Colonies than they are at home. In Australasia, this report states, "the proportion of unmarried women to married women between the ages of twenty-five and fifty is practically identical with the proportion in England and Wales." It is true, the Commissioners add, that there are 1,179,000 more females than males in the United Kingdom, and, on the other hand, 226,000 more males than females in the Australian Colonies; but of the so-called "surplus" of women in this country, more than half are over forty years of age, and are therefore, speaking broadly, married or out of the marriage field. Then, of course, of the Colonial men in excess, a large number are not in a position to marry, as they are working on the land or otherwise for wages just enough to keep themselves. The report sums up thus: "It would seem that, statistically speaking, the chances of marriage are only slightly higher in Australia than at home." Thus vanishes the only real inducement to working girls to leave their native land. Apart from the possible chance of becoming wives in homes of their own, which certainly did seem to be in the favour of the Colonies, working girls are far better off as servants in British families than in Colonial ones, for though the wages in the Colonies are nominally a little (not very much) higher than here, the price of all that a girl must buy for herself—clothes particularly—is correspondingly higher, and all the conditions of existence are far, far harder in the newly settled places than in the old homeland.

It is difficult for our servant girls to realise the difference between life in an English home—where shops supply so large a portion of the daily requirements of existence, and there is plenty of company and amusement available—and life on a Canadian ranch or Australian farm, where so much has to be prepared in the house, and so much else done without, and the nearest neighbours are miles away. "It is now six o'clock, and I have been up since four, to 'set' the bread; I have to get up and do this twice a week," began a letter home from a middle-class orphaned girl, educated at a High School, who had gone to Canada as a "mother's help," and found that this meant a general servant under conditions far harder than home ones. Speaking at a meeting at a London ladies' club recently, Mrs. Leathes, wife of Professor Leathes of Toronto University, said that educated women emigrants have terrible difficulty in finding any suitable work in Canadian towns. "It is true," she went on, "there is an unlimited demand for domestic service, but such work is *far harder and more trying* than when undertaken at home . . . English girls should know that no Canadian girl will marry a rancher; they know too well the life of terrible isolation and of drudgery." In even more emphatic language, Lady Hely-Hutchinson once declared that the women who marry South African farmers should understand that in so doing they will "burn themselves up in the service of the Empire"; and she added that she had often seen men, still quite young themselves, who had already had three wives, so hard is life on the farms for married women. On the other hand, there is work waiting and begging for the services of the women strong enough to do domestic labour in our own country. So, on the whole, it seems rather mistaken for English ladies to urge and assist the emigration of our girls, and for the girls to plan for it.

CHIC MILLINERY AND A COATEE.

The narrow elongated chapeaux in Fashion's favour are shown—one in velvet, one in silk. The coat, in cachemire-de-soie, has a double-frilled basque behind, and a single frill in front under a brocaded velvet belt.

Smart women in Paris are wearing "leg-muffs." They are the product of necessity. The present-day slit-up and very short skirts are so chilly, even within the protection of a car and under a fur coat, that a sort of loose gaiter that can be readily slipped on and off over the shoe is a comfort. So the "leg-muff" is added to the heavy fur coat to be left in the car or the cloak-room on entering a house. But the danger of chill is great in discarding any very warm protection, though the room to be entered be well heated. It shows how silly is the slit skirt; first made so tight round the feet that it cannot be walked in, then slashed up to allow of movement, but thereby becoming useless in regard to warmth and protection; and then supplemented by a loose fur gaiter that has to be put off on entering a house, leaving the heated limbs subject to rheumatic chill. Whether the present silhouette, like a peg-top, with the natural waist-line ignored, and the head unnaturally elongated and narrowed, is pretty may be a matter of opinion; and whether it is improved by the addition of a tunic sticking out between the waist and the knee, wired like a lamp-shade, or projecting by the bunchiness of the soft and much-pleated fabric employed, is also a matter open to private judgment. But attire that is so little protective of the sensitive ankles as to demand the addition of leg-muffs is assuredly not according to rules of common sense.

There was a time before in the history of costume when deeply slit-up outer garments were worn; and there was a time, too, when full accordeon-pleated tunics were worn turned under so as to produce an unmeaning protrusion half-way down the skirt. But I am pleased to add that the wearers of these "historic precedents" were in both cases the men of their day. In fact, the history of male costume is quite as silly as that of female; and I really think that men have now so completely given up all colour and adornments in their dress on the same principle that a so-called moderate drinker who too frequently exceeds moderation is advised to become a total abstainer! The soft muslin turned-under accordeon-pleated tunic as a man's fashion is very ancient history—early Egyptian—but the slit-up garment belongs to ourselves, in the reign of Richard II. The tight, long coat of the fourteenth-century "nut" that had to be treated like that of a fashionable woman of to-day in order that the wearer might walk in it was further adorned by immensely long, open sleeves that swept the ground, and were scalloped out all round in elaborate shapes, a large serrated leaf being the favourite design.

FILOMENA.

Health, Strength & Beauty

can only be preserved up to old age by a rational mode of life, suitable nourishment, and plenty of exercise in fresh air. A great deal depends upon the nourishment. "The full blessing of health cannot be obtained

by means of

medicine and miracles, but only by proper food which invigorates the body and rejuvenates it daily." These are the words of a well-known German Doctor and Professor. To absolutely ensure physical fitness, you must take

Biomalz (Biomalt)

the well-known nutrient.

It is a palatable, inexpensive Tonic Food of proved value, highly appreciated all the world over. It strengthens the body wonderfully. Limp, flabby features disappear, the colour of the face becomes fresher and healthier, the complexion clearer. In the case of persons who have become anæmic, pale, and thin through malnutrition, the appetite improves to a gratifying degree

This Food will be found better than any medicine or tonic by those run down from overwork, illness or nervous troubles, also for elderly people, women enceinte, nursing mothers, and anæmic children.

Small and large tins at **1/3** and **2/3** respectively to be obtained from all Chemists and Druggists.

BUCHANAN'S
SCOTCH WHISKIES

John Willet of the Maypole (Barnaby Rudge)

"It was John Willet's ordinary boast, in his more placid moods, that if he were slow he was sure"

To maintain a high standard of quality, Stocks are essential. **THE LARGEST STOCKS OF SCOTCH WHISKY IN SCOTLAND** are held by James Buchanan & Co., Ltd., and their subsidiary companies. The continued superior excellence of their brands is thereby guaranteed.

"RED SEAL" 48/- per doz.

"BLACK & WHITE" 54/- per doz.

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" (An Extra Special Blend of Choice Old Whiskies.) 60/- per doz.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, 26, HOLBORN, LONDON.

ART NOTES.

THE lectures already given in South Kensington Museum have answered their purpose satisfactorily enough. The series devoted to types, initials, borders, binding, and the whole art of the book was not quite so fully attended as the series on lithography, etching, and engraving; but it did certainly attract a portion of the ordinary turnstile public. It is not, primarily, to the student that these lectures should be addressed. Any student worthy the name can find out for himself, if he does not already know, all that the lecturer can tell him. He has the trick of sorting the treasures of the museum on his own account. The visitor who is lost among the glass cases is he who must be lectured.

But how catch him in his numbers? To lecture him on the advantages of understanding the glass cases is like preaching on the desirability of going to church. Lecturer and preacher beat the air. The assembly of virtuous ones must listen patiently to words that are aimed at the absentee. The man lost among the glass cases is not easily redeemed; he keeps no hours, he ranges from one department to another seemingly without rhyme or reason; and if he is often too stupid to be lectured, he is sometimes too wise. Like the liberal education of desultory reading, the casual learning of the glass cases is strong in independence. Departmental *expertise* must in the main go elsewhere for an audience.

The worst that can be said against the lost tribes of South Kensington, or of any other English museum, is that their numbers are unworthy. From India come reports of crowded galleries. The museums there are nearly as full as the "picture-palaces" of London. It has yet to be seen if the guides of Bloomsbury and the lecturers of South Kensington will swell the attendance. It is probable that they will be useful, but to the confirmed and orderly inquirer rather than to that more interesting class whose unplumbed tastes defy the Board of Education. But even if it scouts the Board, let it send larger numbers from its vast ranks into the museums. The nation, if the national collections are to be justified, is in need of sightseers.

The call for more sightseers is, unfortunately, only remotely connected with the nation's living arts and crafts and industries. As a place of reference for the worker, three-fourths of such a museum as the "Victoria and Albert" is superfluous. Miss May Morris wrote only the other day to call attention to the lack in England of a public collection of the works of William Morris and his contemporaries. If the needs of the art-worker were paramount, such an institution would have been in existence long ago. Obviously the hoarding of countless treasures in the museums has nothing to do with the mean productions of our own day. The factories are in one world, the glass cases in another. By no possible ingenuity can the enamels of Limoges, the early miniatures of Persia, or the low-reliefs of fifteenth-century Florence serve the needs of Birmingham. The treasures of our museums are intended to satisfy the general greed for great possessions and the general appetite for beauty. They exist for the random expert, the unwitting specialist. The idler, perhaps, takes all too large a place in the State. Of his existence there is no shadow of doubt. He belongs to every grade of society, and can be observed at many points of vantage besides the street-corner. But among the places where he is seldom found are those containing treasures that exist for him. E. M.

A WHITE-ROBED AIRMAN IN EGYPT: M. MARC POURPE AND THE MONOPLANE ON WHICH HE FLEW TO KHARTUM.

M. Marc Pourpe, the French airman, recently flew from Egypt to Khartum, where he was welcomed by the Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir Reginald Wingate. The last stage, from Abu Hamed to Khartum, took 5½ hours.

To all interested in current matters relating to painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture, and in the facilities for studying them in the British Empire and elsewhere, an extremely useful volume is "The Year's Art" (Hutchinson), compiled by A. C. R. Carter. The new edition for 1914 is the thirty-fifth annual issue. Among other things, it contains directories of British artists and art-workers and of dealers, British and foreign, particulars of institutions, and records of sales and other artistic events of the past year. There are fourteen illustrations.

Imperialists will learn with interest that New Zealand's trade with Canada, which was considerable in 1912, in 1913 doubled itself, and is still developing with great rapidity. As much butter was last year exported to Vancouver as to London, which had hitherto been looked on as New Zealand's best customer. Butter is also exported from the Dominion to South Africa and the South Sea Islands.

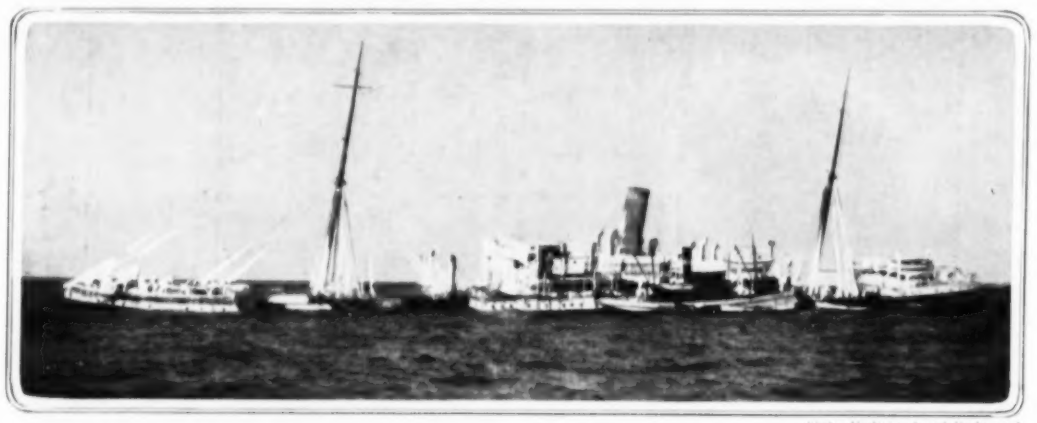


Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

HALF-SUBMERGED AND COVERED WITH ICE, BUT "ALL HANDS SAVED": THE R.M.S. LINER "COBEQUID," ON THE ROCKS IN THE BAY OF FUNDY.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's liner "Cobequid," bound from the West Indies to Halifax, struck on Trinity Ledge, in the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia, in a blizzard on January 14. Several vessels went to the rescue in response to wireless calls, but could not at first locate her, and the worst was feared. Eventually she was found by a fisherman named Harrison, and all on board (108) were safely taken off by the steamers "Westport," "John L. Cann," and "Aberdeen." The photograph shows rescue boats at work.

"Love me, love my pipe" is the motto of every smoker of "Three Nuns" Tobacco. Pleasing to the most sensitive nostril, grateful to the most delicate palate, this quaintly cut mixture is welcomed wherever it goes. "Three Nuns" has the charm of a well-matured wine and is deliciously cool to the tongue.

"King's Head" is similar but stronger.

No. 101.

BOTH ARE OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE at 6½d. per oz.

"THREE NUNS" CIGARETTES (MEDIUM) 3d. FOR 10

In Clubland where men are most critical "IONA" is recognised as the perfection in Scotch Whiskies.

It immediately appeals to the man who appreciates a fully matured whisky of absolute purity. Of great age, it possesses a delicate mellow flavour that pleases the palate and because of its absolute purity it has no unpleasant after-effects.

Those who seek a tonic beverage of the highest standard will find it in "IONA," combining as it does characteristic quality with distinctive flavour.

"IONA" can be obtained from your wine and spirit merchant. If he hasn't it in stock he can get it for you.

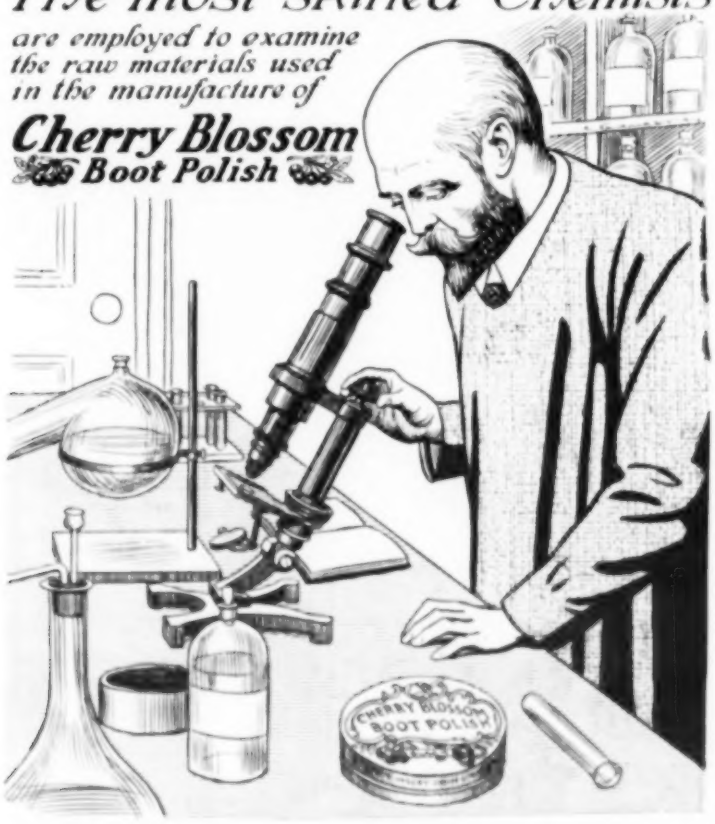
G. & J. Maclachan Ltd., Glasgow.

Auchentoshan Distillery, N.B. **Established 1820.**

"IONA" SCOTCH WHISKY.

The most skilled Chemists are employed to examine the raw materials used in the manufacture of

Cherry Blossom Boot Polish



ONLY those materials that give a perfect polish without injury to the leather are used. This is the reason why boots last so much longer when Cherry Blossom Boot Polish is used. Cherry Blossom Boot Polish preserves the leather, in addition to giving a brilliant shine, so refuse all substitutes offered for greater profit.

CHISWICK POLISH CO., LTD., CHISWICK, LONDON, W.

THE SECRET OF HEALTH

The first step—and the most important—towards securing what is more precious than gold is perfect action of the millions of pores in the skin with which our bodies are covered. The pores are nature's provision for discharge of poisonous effete matter and accession tissue, the elimination of which is absolutely essential to perfect health. There is no better means of keeping the pores open and cleansed of impurities than by regular use of Thermal (Hot air and Vapour) Baths. Soap and Water cleanse the outer surface of the skin only. Thermal Baths stimulate the pores into vigorous healthful action, increase the circulation, tone up the entire system, and produce that delightful feeling of invigorated health and buoyancy.

Physicians recommend

FOOT'S BATH CABINET

for the prevention and cure of **Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Skin Affections, &c.** Every form of Thermal Bath (plain, medicated or perfumed) can be enjoyed privately in one's own room. Foot's Cabinet possesses several exclusive advantages.

Prices from **35/-** *Write for Bath Book B7.*

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A NEST FOR REST

This luxurious Easy Chair can be instantly changed into a semi or full length Lounge or Couch. Simply press the button and the back will decline, or automatically rise to any position desired by the occupant. Release the button and the back is instantly locked.

The sides open outwards, affording easy access and exit. The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations. When not in use it slides under the seat.

The upholstery is exceptionally soft and deep, with spring elastic edges, affording supreme comfort and rest.

The only Chair that combines these conveniences, or that is so easily adjusted.

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The "BURLINGTON." (Patented).

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CHESS.

To Correspondents. *Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

R Worters (Canterbury).—We regret to find your indictment of No. 3636 is correct. After Black's reply of, 1. B to Q 4th, there is no mate next move.

H R T Ponse (Geneva).—Thanks for further problem, which shall have our attention. In reference to No. 3636, your solution is not the author's; but in any case the problem is incapable of solution in two moves.

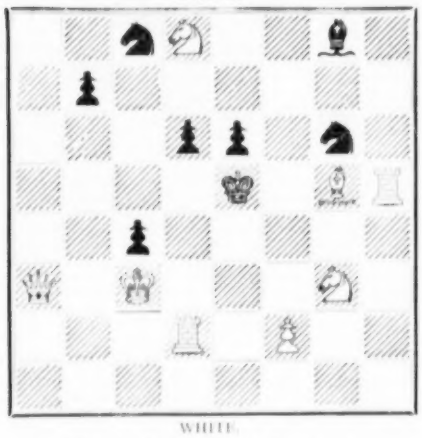
A J Fink (San Francisco).—Much obliged for contribution.

M S Prowse (Brighton).—The effects of any particular move are not always immediately apparent; they tell in the later stage of the game. Many moves in the regular openings are made with this object.

J Fowler.—A good copy is worth a few shillings; but there is no special demand for the book.

PROBLEM No. 3638.—By R. G. Healey.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Solution of Problem No. 3635.—By R. L. Pence.

WHITE	BLACK
1. B to Kt 5th	Q takes B, or Q to R 5th
2. Q takes P (ch)	Any move
3. Mates accordingly.	

If Black play, 1. Q takes Kt, 2. B takes P (ch); if 1. Kt to Kt 3rd, 2. Q takes R. In main variation, if Black play, 1. Q takes B, the White Queen is placed *en prise* to six pieces.

Correct Solution of Problem No. 3640 received from Baron von Pallandt (Wassenaar) and H Gravett Baldwin (Ottawa); of No. 3632 from W C Irving (Chicago); of No. 3633 from Charles Willing (Philadelphia), J B Camara (Madeira), C Barretto (Madrid), and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3634 from H D M (Newcastle-on-Tyne), J Verrall (Rodmell), J B Camara, A Mary Porteous (Saffron Walden), and J Jones (Cardiff); of No. 3633 from J Muirhead (Glasgow), and P Saunderson.

The Following have Sent Author's Solution of No. 3636: R Worters (Canterbury), L Schlu (Vienna), J Fowler, J Cohn (Berlin), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), T Smith (Brighton), A W Hamilton Gell (Carlton Club), F J Overton (Sutton Coldfield), John Heaton (Connaught Club), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), J W Horn (Greenwich), A French (Durham), J Green (Boulogne), and J Smart.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played at the Chicago Tournament, open to all chess players in the city, between Messrs. Munger and Woon.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	B to B 4th
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P

It would have been wiser to decline the capture by B to Kt 3rd, as Zukertort did against Anderssen in a similar opening.

7. P to B 3rd	B takes P
8. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
9. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd
10. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Kt 3rd
11. K R to K sq	K Kt to K 2nd
12. B takes Kt	Kt takes B
13. Q takes B P	Castles
14. P to K 5th	

Although two Pawns to the bad, White's better development rapidly turns the scale in his favour.

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
14.	P to Q 4th
15. B to Q 3rd	Q to Q B 3rd
16. Q to Kt 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd
17. Q R to B sq	Q to Q 2nd

A very bad square for the Queen, as the sequel shows. Black should continue to challenge the exchange of Queens. He ought to have played R to K sq for his previous move.

18. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Kt 3rd

There is really nothing to be done to save the situation: White scores a smart victory.

19. P to K 6th	P takes P
20. B takes Kt	P takes B
21. Q to K R 4th	R to B 2nd
22. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to B sq
23. Kt takes P (ch)	K to K 2nd
24. R takes P	Resigns.

Although the new 1914 edition of "The Newspaper Press Directory" (C. Mitchell and Co.) is the largest ever issued, containing over 630 pages, the price remains at two shillings. This well-known work of reference is now in its sixty-ninth year, and becomes more valuable than ever as it grows older; for it is always brought well up to date. It gives full information about the Press, both at home and abroad.

Indispensable to all who advertise in the Press or by means of posters is that well-tried volume "The Advertiser's A B C" (T. B. Browne; 10s. 6d.), of which the 1914 edition is now on sale. It contains detailed and illustrated directories of newspapers and periodicals at home and abroad, with classified lists, numerous specimens of "display" advertisements, and a number of valuable articles, including one by Mr. L. G. Chiozza-Money, M.P., on the future of British trade. There is also a useful section on bill-posting.

For an entire change from our habitual activities, we are ever anxious to discover "fresh woods and pastures new." But the question is—where? One answer is Forfarshire. There is a beautiful little place in that picturesque county called Glen Isla. Glen Isla is not without historical associations. Forther Castle, an interesting ruin there, was burned down in 1640 by the Earl of Argyll, when he drove Lady Ogilvie and her followers from the stronghold. In ancient days, the waters of Corrynannoch Well were regarded as a panacea for every disorder, if taken early in the morning of May 1. Crowds assembled on that day to cure their ills—and even to-day no mean health-giving properties are attributed to the well. Keen trout-fishers will enjoy excellent sport in the river at Glen Isla; and a well-appointed hotel offers comfort and good fare.

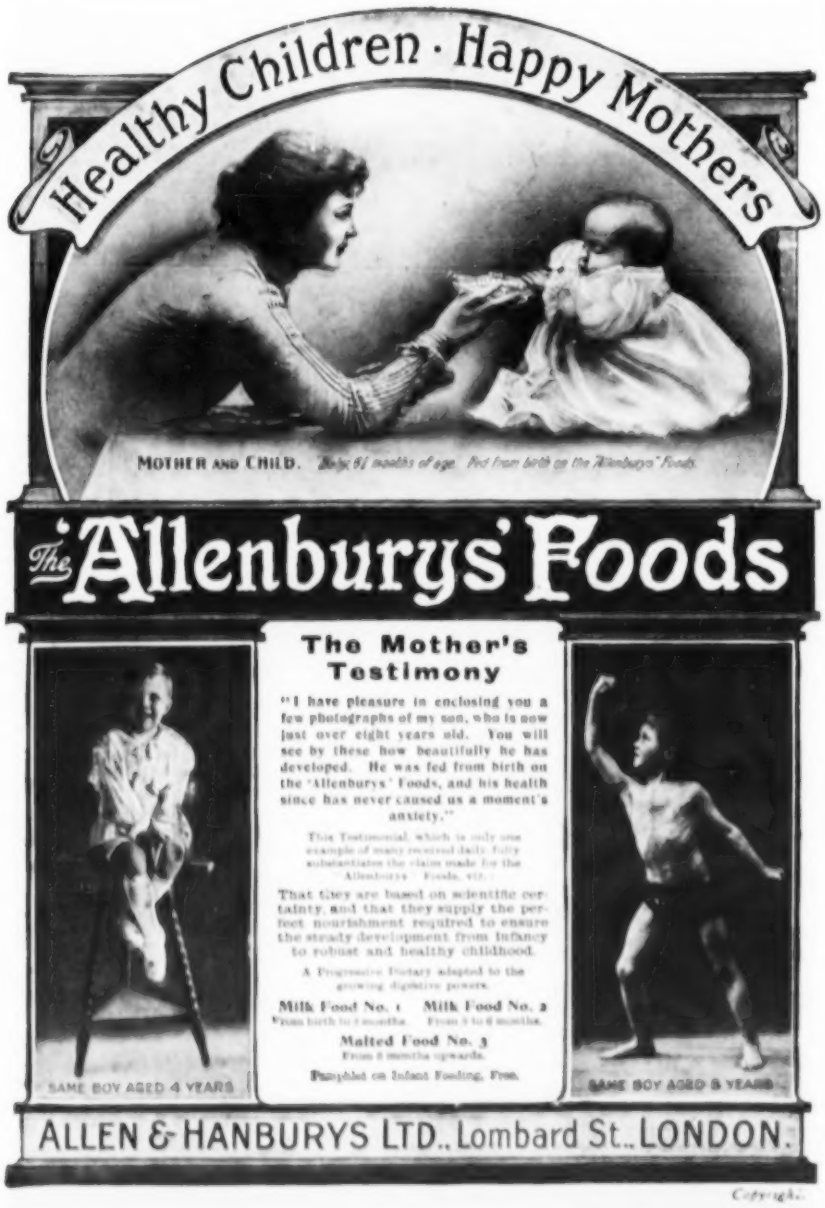
Eight cruises-de-luxe by the R.M.S.P. *Arcadian* during 1914 have been arranged by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The first five will be made to the North Cape, the Land of the Midnight Sun, and the Norwegian Fjords, and the months during which these tours are made—June to August—comprise the most delightful season of the whole year for such trips. Cruises Nos. 6 and 7 take the traveller in the opposite direction—to the blue seas and sunny skies of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, also to Spain, Morocco, the Canary Islands, Madeira, and the Azores, to say nothing of many smaller places equally charming. No. 8 is the West Indian Cruise, which presents an opportunity of visiting the Panama Canal. Full particulars of all the cruises are contained in the *Arcadian*

OF LOUIS XVI. DESIGN: A SILVER BOWL PRESENTED TO MR. DANSON CUNNINGHAM.

This tastefully designed bowl was recently presented by the Liverpool Cotton Association to their former President, Mr. Danson Cunningham. The repoussé and chased work is particularly fine. The figures at the sides represent Industry and Commerce. The bowl and plate were designed and made by Messrs. Elkington and Co., Ltd., of 27-29, Lord Street, Liverpool; also of London and Birmingham.

booklet, which can be had post-free from the R.M.S.P. Company's offices at 18, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Intending emigrants to Australia will be much interested in a six-page leaflet issued by the Orient Line of steamers. A sketch-map indicates the subdivision of the Australian continent into its various States, and an insetted outline of the United Kingdom strikingly shows the relative vastness of this great land of the Southern Cross. Briefly epitomised, much information is given of the opportunities for various classes of labour in all parts of Australia. The attractions of the Orient Line mail route via the Mediterranean and Suez Canal are also duly set forth. Copies of the leaflet can be obtained gratis on application to the Orient Line offices, 3 and 5, Fenchurch Avenue, London, or to any of the Orient Line agents throughout the United Kingdom.



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Smoking Mixture.

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Smith's No. 1 Mixture, blended by the manufacturers of Smith's Glasgow Mixture, upholds the National tradition of superfine quality, and is mainly desirable because of its unusual richness of flavour.

Sweet Golden Virginia, in cool harmony with the richness of Latakia and other fine tobaccos, creates a bland, ripe and wholly satisfying mixture of the rarest.

2oz. Lead Pkts. 1/3
4oz. Oval Tins 2/6
4oz. Airtight 2/6
8oz. Oval Tins 5/-

If your tobacconist does not stock it, ask him to procure it for you.

Smokers from Scottish Fiction—"DOCTOR HORNBOOK"

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NICE. LANGHAM HOTEL. Under same Management.

SAN REMO. ROYAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT. Prop. Foreign Resorts Bureau, 1, Southampton Row, W.C.

SAN REMO.—WEST END HOTEL. First class. Nearest to the Sports Club. Prospectus from Foreign Resorts Bureau, 1, Southampton Row, W.C.

ZWEISIMMEN.—HOTEL TERMINUS. Famous Eng. Hotel. Win. Sports. New Ice Rink. Terms fm. Fgn. Write for Pros.

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WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.

ARE EFFECTIVE, AND REQUIRE NO SKILL TO USE.

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BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. The GENUINE bear our TRADE MARK in right hand corner of each label.

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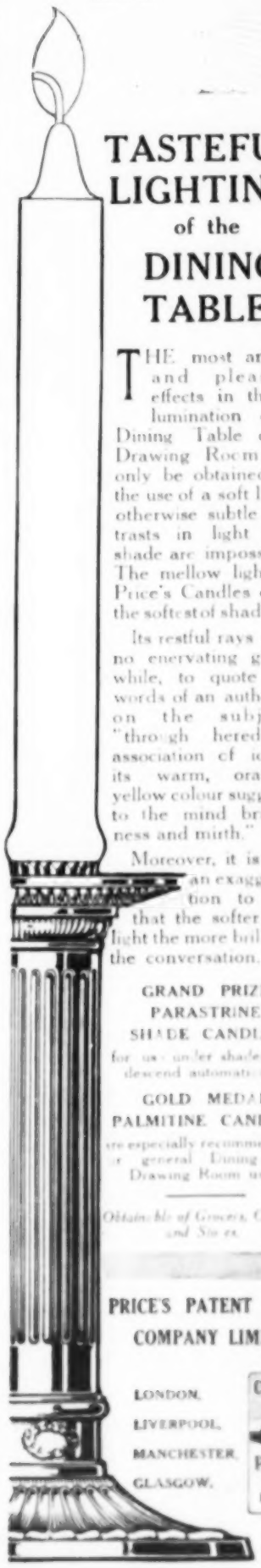

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CLARKES' PYRAMID NIGHT LIGHTS

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

In Case of Invasion. At the instance of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Matthew, managing director of Argylls, Ltd., a register is being compiled of the numbers and particulars of motor-vehicles owned by members of the Scottish Motor Trade Association which would be at the disposal of the military authorities in case of war in these islands. In a circular letter addressed to the members, Colonel Matthews says that he has already informed the military authorities that the Association embraces practically all the principals occupied in the motor industry in Scotland, the members among them controlling or owning a large number of motor-cars which, being used in the course of business for demonstration or testing work, are generally in first-rate running order. In the event of a national emergency, it may be assumed that the businesses of the members would be at a standstill, and the vehicles under their control more completely thrown out of use than similar vehicles owned by the general public. The organisation of the Association should then be of value, and would presumably prove equal to an immediate mobilisation of the members and vehicles should the authorities require anything of the kind.

The response to Colonel Matthew's letter has been immediate and gratifying, for 86 members of the Association have offered 799 motor-cars, 96 motor-lorries, and 801 expert drivers for registration; while the Council of the Association, acting as a committee, is to meet at an early date to work out details of the scheme. Congratulations to Colonel Matthew on the immediate success of the idea! As I believe he is also a member of the Council of the S.M.M.T., it is more than possible that the English trade association may presently be asked to inaugurate a similar scheme to that adopted in Scotland.

By the way, I wonder what has become of the scheme of county registration of motor-vehicles which was to have been undertaken some three years ago? The War Office, I remember, approved the scheme, whereby the different county automobile clubs were to compile a register of all the cars available within their respective areas; districts were split up into sections, with members of the committees of the clubs allotted to them as mobilisation officers (they were not called that, but the idea was the same), and it really looked as though something big was afoot. Except in Hertfordshire, I don't know that the matter went very far, while even in the county named I fancy it has fallen by the wayside, so to speak.

FITTED WITH A STREAMLINE CABRIOLET BODY: A STANDARD 18-20-H.P. SEABROOK R.M.C. CHASSIS.

This car was recently supplied to a London motorist by Messrs. Seabrook Brothers, of Cambridge Circus, W. Its accessories, such as side lamps, spare rim, and electric horn, are disposed of unobtrusively. The storage-battery for the Rushmore starting and lighting system is under the rear seat.

The Swedish Reliability Trial. We do not hold "reliability trials" in this country nowadays, mainly because we cannot devise anything sufficiently trying in the nature of a test to make such events a really comparative trial of merit. Neither our roads nor our climate, bad as is the latter, will permit us to make a thousand or so miles running anything like the gruelling test that a reliability trial ought to be. On the Continent, however, it is possible to secure conditions of roads and weather that will make these trials something very severe indeed, and among the several very trying tests which are carried out during the year that promoted by the Royal Automobile Club of Sweden is one of the most severe. Apropos this trial, which is to be held shortly, I am reminded that Mr. Charles Jarrott has entered and proposes to drive an All-British 14-h.p. Foy-Steele car. The conditions of the trial are very tightly drawn, and as the little Foy-Steele has to compete in the "unlimited price" class, Jarrott is "up against it," if the expression may be allowed. However, the car, as I have reason to know, is a good one, while the calibre of the driver is known to every motorist, so the British fortunes are in the hands of a good combination and should come through well. Another car which will represent Britain in this event is a Crossley, of the Shelsley type, which is to be driven by Mr. W. L. Sorel. Good luck to them both!

Austin Developments. It is a long time, as things go, since first I visited the Longbridge works of the Austin Company—it was immediately after their first opening, as a matter of fact—and I

(Continued overleaf.)

THE VALUE OF A.A. AND M.U. ROAD-PATROLS: USING MUD-GRIPS ON A CAR AT AN AVIATION MEETING.

A.A. and M.U. Patrols are always in evidence at hunt meets and other functions where many cars gather. After standing long on fields or roads covered with soft mud, it is often difficult for car-wheels to grip the road and get away. The A.A. and M.U., therefore, sends patrols provided with mud-grips, which are here seen in use at an aviation meeting at Moortown.

ENTERED FOR THAT MOST SEVERE ROAD-TEST, THE SWEDISH TRIALS: MR. W. L. SOREL ON A "SHELSLEY" CROSSLEY.

The Swedish Trials, held in February, are probably the most severe road-test there is. The course is from Stockholm to Gothenberg and back. The Crossley car will be driven by Mr. W. L. Sorel, with his mechanic, J. Lawrence, who are seen in the car leaving the Crossley Works for Sweden. Mr. Sorel has a wide experience of foreign racing, and holds several town-to-town records.

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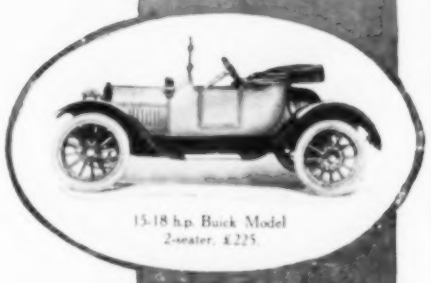

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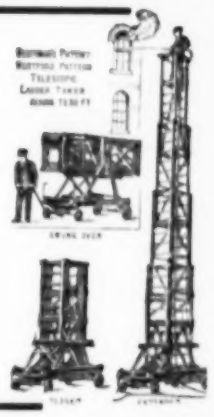

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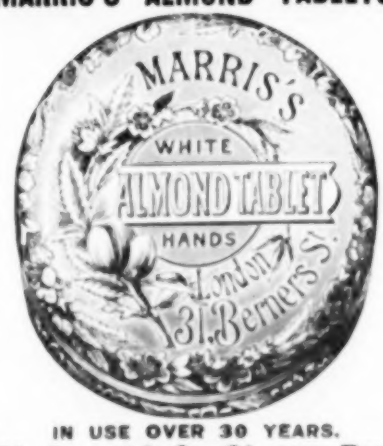

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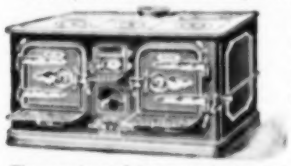

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Continued.]

think I have been round them at least once a year since then. If they be taken as representative of the growth of the automobile movement during recent years, as I think they may, then the lesson to be learned is an eloquent one. That, at any rate, was the opinion of most of those who were invited to go down to Birmingham on a visit of inspection last week. I am afraid I have forgotten exactly what amount of floor-space is available, but it is something quite large, even for a modern motor-works; while as for the works equipment, it is really something whereat to marvel. In the early days the Austin Company was, like most manufacturing firms of the time, largely dependent on outside sources for the supply of many of its components. Now, with an output more than ten times that of the time I have in mind, it does everything for itself—the raw material goes in at the one end and emerges at the other in the shape of the finished car. Of course, the success which has attended the Austin business could not have been achieved were it not that the firm has been progressive beyond the ordinary, and has always managed to keep just a little ahead of most of its competitors in catering for the most felt demand of the time being. That, after all, is the great secret of success in the motor trade, as in most other things in life.

MUCH USED DURING THE STRIKE IN LEEDS: A WILLYS UTILITY TRUCK FOR POLICE-PATROL WORK.

The truck is one made by Messrs. Willys-Overland Motor-Cars, Ltd., 151-3, Great Portland Street, London, W. During the recent strike at Leeds it was in use twenty-four hours a day for nearly a fortnight, with relays of drivers, conveying police to various points.

An Aviation Note. There must be many to whom a somewhat deeper knowledge of the subject of aviation than can be absorbed from the current literature of flying would be acceptable, provided it is dished up to them in a simpler form than is usually the case in the accepted text-books. I have before me a new edition of "The Principles of Flight," written and revised by Mr. A. E. Berriman, who is now chief engineer to the Daimler Company, and who is one of the foremost authorities on dynamic flight. Beginning with a short history of aeronautics and its development from the days of the brothers Montgolfier and Sir George Cayley's helicopter experiments, from this Mr. Berriman proceeds to a short consideration of the dirigible air-ship and the aeroplane, and then takes us on to a series of very instructive notes on "Construction," which he illustrates by a series of exceedingly clear scale diagrams, notably one of the Deperdussin monoplane. Then there are notes on "Stability and Control," and a well-written treatise on the petrol-engine, with particular reference to motors of the Gnome type, with diagrams and drawings. The work does not pretend to exhaust the subject, nor to be a text-book of flight, but is simply a clear and easily digested summary of the essential principles and facts related to aeronautics, and in particular to that branch which deals with flying-machines of the heavier-than-air type. It is published at the offices of *Flight*, at two shillings.

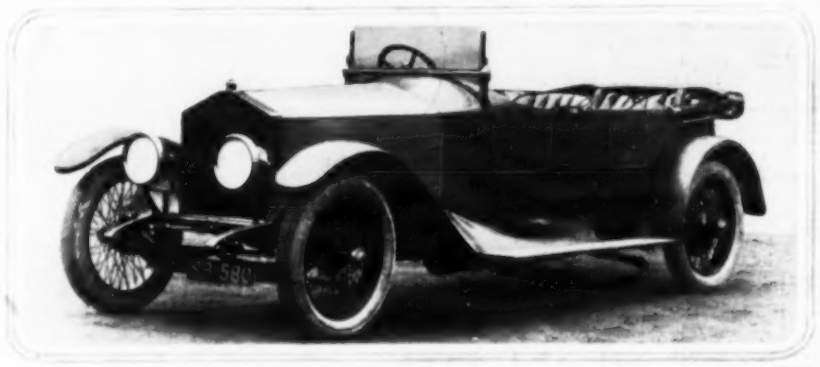
Lamps for Car Lighting. The General Electric Company have sent me a booklet dealing with electric car-lighting, with particular reference to the well-known "Osram" metallic-filament lamps, which are their speciality. There is undoubtedly more in the choice of a really suitable bulb than is readily understood of the motorist who is unlearned in electrical matters. Generally speaking, he is content to take what is offered to him without too close inquiry, with the consequence that he is annoyed by an inefficient light and by frequent filament breakages. If this should meet the eye of one who has suffered in this way, I think he could do a lot worse than write the General Electric Company for the book they have been good enough to send me. The word "Osram" is one universally known among users of electric light, so there is no need to say more.

A Motorist's Log-Book. A great many motorists keep at least some sort of record of their journeys and what they cost, and for their use many log-books of many kinds have been published from time to time. Mostly they cost money, but one has been sent to me by the Automobile Consolidated Alliance, of 1, Albemarle Street, W., which is quite a good one, and which the Alliance tell me they will be pleased to send free to anyone who cares to write to them and ask for it.

W. Whittall

HOW "GOOD NEWS FOR AIX" WOULD BE BROUGHT TO-DAY: A 30-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER VAUXHALL AT THE CHÂTEAU DES COMTES, GHENT.

The car seen in the photograph was on a tour from St. Petersburg to London. It was fitted with Dunlop tyres and a C.A.V. lighting outfit.



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Among other fittings, the car has a Bosch magneto, Sizaire-Berwick carburetter, pressure-fed lubrication, four speeds and reverse, and five detachable Rudge-Whitworth wheels. The chassis price is £475, including an eight-day clock, speedometer, revolution-counter, pump, jack, and tool-kit.

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The undoubted prevalence of kidney and bladder disorders is an alarming menace to our race, and thoughtful men and women will realise the need of preserving health by giving timely consideration to the kidneys, and to the all-important duties allotted them.

The work the kidneys have to do is totally different from the work of the other organs of the body.

The heart pumps the blood. The lungs feed the system with air. The digestive system deals with the food we eat.

But the kidneys have to filter the blood, and drain out the liquid waste from our food and drink.

That is what the kidneys are for—to keep the blood pure. When they fail, the poisonous waste left in the blood makes you feel heavy, sleepy, and irritable; your back aches, you may get a touch of rheumatism, dropsical swellings appear under the eyes or in the ankles. The urinary system is affected, and you may suffer from gravel or stone.

Kidney and urinary disorders are a class of diseases by themselves, and treatment that is successful for other diseases may be *wrong* for the kidneys—only a kidney remedy can help them.

That is what Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for. They are intended for the kidneys and urinary system and nothing else. If this remedy is started with in good time, before the kidneys are seriously diseased, the good results will be permanent. But do not neglect your kidneys too long.

Any symptom of kidney disease, however slight it may seem to you, is serious, for it shows that your kidneys are not filtering the blood properly, and this is the cause of most diseases. No matter what you think your disease is, safeguard the blood-filters, the kidneys, and give them help in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

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